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relinquished business, recom-putrons to Messrs. JEWETT who will continue the flost old stand, 58 Congress St. CURTIS SEARLES. Lamps for Sale.

7 Washington street, bave for the assortment of PARASOL and their own manufacture Country dealers are respect to before purchasing elsewhere before purchasing elsewhere May 17. LERY & TRUNKS.

rt street, has constantly for first quality; Collars, of D Taunes, of all kinds.
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SKINNER,

ANCE COMPANY.

# Boston Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, OVER THE MASSACHUSETTS SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSITORY ..... PRICE \$3,00 A YEAR, OR \$2,50 IN ADVANCE.

when contrasted with the sinner's selfishness

blackened with crimes. The faithful minis-ters of Christ! who declare the whole counsel of God, who turn transgressors to boliness, ye will shine as stars of the first magnitude in the

kingdom of our heavenly Father; your place must be near the throne; and your anthem a note sweeter than others on the harps of heav-en. LAYMAN.

Cause of Tracts.

DISAPPOINTMENT FROM LIMITED TRACT APPROPRIATIONS FOR SIAM. The following interesting statements are from Rev. harles Robinson, missionary at Siam, dated Bankok,

Rev. William A. Hallock, Cor. Sec. American Tract Society.

Your favor of June 2d came sufe to hand, We had previously heard that your Society had adopted the noble resolution to raise \$40,-

000 for foreign distribution the current year:

ond for foreign distribution the current year: and we confidently hoped that the sum appropriated to this field would be equal, if not greater, than any previous year. We had therefore pursued the work of preparing and printing Tracts with redoubled zeal. Judge, then, of our disappointment, when, on perusing your letter, we found that no appropriation was to be expected the present year for

ation was to be expected the present year for

At no former period have the calls for Tracts

about those glorious results for which we trus

even in the most benevolent work. Perhaps

therefore, for Christians-for missionaries at times, to be brought to a pause, that they may examine more critically their motives of ac-tion, the plans they are pursuing, and the character of the books they have given to the

world, as containing the pure Gospel of salva-tion. By such an examination we shall no doubt find abundant occasion for humility and a fresh unction from the Holy One.

a fresh unction from the Holy One.

Of all men the missionary is perhaps the most in danger of doing his work in a hasty and imperfect manner. This arises partly from the very nature of the case. His work

requires haste; he sees millions around him without a scrap of the word of life, going swiftly down to death. He feels that some-

thing must be done immediately, and with an

imperfect knowledge of their language writes

imperfect knowledge of their language writes and publishes Tract after Tract, " if by any means he may save some." This may be one reason why a blessing does not more largely descend. But the principal reason that now exists, we appehend, is a want of dependence on God, and corresponding prayer for the influences of the Holy Spirit. Without his special blessing, even the Bible will prove a savor of death unto death.

Great proportion of Siamese readers.
With regard to the field we occupy, it has appeared more and more interesting the more

is far greater than we at first anticipated. A very large majority of the male adults, of

very large majority of the male adults, of whatever class, can read. A great number of females (compared with females in other pa-

gan nations) are also readers. It is an interesting fact, too, that the Siamese written lan-guage is so plain and simple, (having a char-acter for every sound, and, with few excep-

tions, a word for every thing,) that a native of ordinary abilities can learn to read fluently in

a few months. Ask a Siamese if he can read, and he will almost take it as an insult. Give him a book and he always reads aloud, no mat-

ter who may be present; so master and servant

EXTENSIVE TRACT DISTRIBUTION IN SIAM

Rev. Mr. Robinson says, "During the past year (1838) we have made a number of excur-

sions and visited large portions of the country before unexplored by the missionary.

In January last, one of our number proceeded up north of Bankok some distance, and crossed over by a canal to the Tahchin river,

some thirty miles west of the Menam, and passed down the Tahchin sixty or seventy miles, nearly to its mouth, and returned by an-other canal to Bankok. He found the whole

distance thickly settled, with towns and vil-

lages, containing from five hundred to five thousand inhabitants, eager to receive books.

thousand inhabitants, eager to receive books. In September, two of us spent a week in visiting all the principal places at the head of the gulf. On the northeast side of the gulf we visited Bangpasoi, containing from three thousand to four thousand inhabitants, about two thirds of whom are Chinese. We also called

at Anghin, a small Chinese village near Bang-

the church at home have trusted too much men and money to convert the world, missionary too may have placed an undue

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1839.

Romanism. THE FRENCH FRIGATE LA VENUS AT TA-

LUDLOW, VT., JULY 8, 1839.

Mr. Editor,—In my former communication, I gave a particular account of the first attempt of the French priests in 1836, to introduce themselves, contrary to law, into the Society Islands, and also of the conduct of the Queen and governors towards them, for which, it is reported, the Tabitian government has been hambled and punished by the French Frigate

In this communication, I shall state all the particulars of importance, concerning the seemal and last attempt of the Catholics to get possession of Tahui. It was repeated within two months after their first attempt, and stands belious complaints against the Tahitian government, which furnish an apology for the outregeous conduct of the Venus, no allusion is made to the last attempt, probably because the Catholes were not permitted to land.

No. 31 ..... Vol. XXIV.

Sarrely had the government time to congratulate themselves in having got rid of the intruders, before they were plunged into new difficulties, by the arrival on the 27th of Januminimum, vy, (1837.) of the American Brig Columbo, f Baston, Captain H. H. Williams, direct room Gambier's Islands, with two Catholic roests on board, one of whom, was Francis Claret, who had just been sent away. These priests had laid a new plan and were deter-mined to make another attempt, to introduce the Catholic religion among the Tahitians, and or this purpose they secured the efficient co-peration of Capt. W. As soon as the Co-ambo came to anchor, the government sent etter in English to the Captain, endorsing a of Port Regulations, and requesting his dattention to the fourth article, referring pecial attention to the fourth article, referring the landing of passengers. Capt. W. immediately wrote to the Queen

ting permission to land his passengers, was refused. He wrote again to Her Majesty stating that his passengers were bound Valparaiso; that they only wished to stop Tabiti for a few days, till they could find a assage to that port; that his vessel, the Coarls, and of course it could not be reasonably sto compel him to carry two honest passeners away to India, who were bound to Valpa-

Notwithstanding all this, the Queen still Notwithstanding all this, the Queen still withheld her assent. Accordingly, Capt. W. wrote again to Her Majesty, stating that if she dd not give him permission to land his passengers by the 31st of January, he should land them without permission; that if she forced then on board again, he should remain at anchor and charge her \$50 per day for his vessel, and that if he was compelled to take them to Valparaiso, he should demand from Her Majesty by the first Man of War, \$2,000 for the charter of his vessel. This would be reasonter of his vessel. This would be reasonde as it would do injury to his voyage, taking in so much out of his way in his passage to dia. Many threats were used, as is often e case, to intimidate the natives and frighten into a compliance with the evil machina

The Queen and governors were greatly per-plexed, and addressed the following letter to be American Consul, requesting his interfer-

God. This is what we have to say to you, be-cause you are the representative of the Presi-dent of America. You reside here as Consul-that you may watch narrowly the conduct of American citizens that they may not trouble this government, also that the Tahitians may not trouble them. You well know that diffi-culties are now rising; the person making these difficulties is the Captain of the Ameri-Brig. This is what we have to say to Speak plainly to that Captain of the crican Brig, that he do not put on shore the

sengers now on board his ship, nor allow We now depend upon you to interfere as twerican Consul, this Captain being an Amer-can citizen. Command him not to break the peace of this Island. Should be be obstinate, to act according to his own pleasure, and not regard the laws of our land, evil will ensue.

Columba left Gambiers, there was then at that place a French vessel, bound direct to that place a French vessel, bound direct to might have taken a passage, had they desired to. It therefore seemed very strange to Her Majesty, why, if the priests wished for a passage to that port, as they pretended, they did not take one direct, instead of coming to Tablita themselved with the price of the price of the strange of the proceeded the day of God's gracious instead of the price of the price of the price of the strange of the proceeded the day of God's gracious instead of the price of the a thousand miles directly our of their way,

or all for an uncertain opportunity.

Just at this time also, another circumstance becarred, which settled all their queries becomed, the state of the Comiddle possibility, even of a doubt.

Mr. Ringman, the second officer of the Comiddle of the Comiddle of the Co-

occurred, which settled all their queries beyould the possibility, even of a doubt.

Mr. Ringman, the second officer of the Columbs, had previously been at Tahiti, and left
with a friend some goods, to be sold in his absens, the avails of which were to be commitsed to the care of the Rev. Mr. Pritchard, for
sele keeping till his return. Consequently, asretaining that his goods had been sold, he
alled on Mr. P. for the avails. Says Mr. P.,
aring your absence, your creditors at Valpaiso, have written to me to forward the avails
your goodsdirectly to them, that their demands
tinst you may be consented. ist you may be cancelled. Mr. Ringman and said, " The Columbo is bound di-My to Valparaiso, and I wish for the avails my goods, that I may satisfy my creditors building to agreement." Says Mr. P., ome weeks since, when the Columbo was re, your Captain thought it very doubtful lether he should return direct to Valparaiso ther he should return direct to Vaporates Boston. What makes you now think that is hall go to Valparaiso?" Says Mr. Ringa, very innocently, "We have two Cathopriests on board, and if the Queen does not a the same of the Cant. W. u shall go to Valparaiso?

into the water to prevent the boat from landing, but offered no violence. The Captain soon perceived, that it would be perilous to make any further attempts, and immediately ordered his boat to return to the vessel. And soon the Columbo sailed, carrying away the

The Consul and the Captain were greatly enraged. The latter left Tahiti, threatening to send immediately from Valparaiso, a Man of War, to demand of Her Majesty \$2,000 for of War, to demand of Her Majesty \$2,000 for the charter of his vessel for carrying the priests to the very port where he had engaged to car-ry them, when he first took them at Gambiers; and, if the Queen refused to pay the \$2,000, she would get her pay for her conduct in pow-der and bail!!

Thus ends the Catholic efforts at the Socie-

Thus ends the Catholic efforts at the Society Islands. Such is Jesuitism; such is the aid this "mystery of iniquity" receives in the Pacific, and such the obstacles it meets with.

Perhaps I ought to add in this place, that the layman and carpenter who accompanied the priests, and who was permitted to remain on Tahiti, because he was a secular man, immediately companied operations and prosecuon Tahiti, because he was a secular man, immediately commenced operations and prosecuted them very successfully. Though he had been there only about three months, when I was at Tahiti, in full view of the harbor, he had creeted and nearly completed a large "bowling alley," for the accommodation of seamen and natives, who might wish to amuse themselves with the practice of gambling. If I mistake not, this is the first gambling establishment ever erected at Tahiti, and will doubtless be the source of great mischief to seamen less be the source of great mischief to seamen and the natives, unless suppressed by the gov-

Is there any thing here worthy of censure from the French nation, except it be towards her own subjects, for their attempt to violate established laws? Is not the Tahitian nation an independent nation, enjoying the same rights with all free nations, to enact and sustain their own laws? If the conduct of the Venus is correctly reported, the French nation will certainly condemn it, pay back the francs, return the salutes to the Tahitian colors, and punish the Captain for his conduct. Yours truly, Ephraim Spaulding.

### Religious.

# REVIVAL IN PRINCETON, MASS.

Mr. Willis,—Agreeably to your request, I send you a brief account of the revival in this place. I do it cheerfully, as a just tribute of gratitude due to the riches of divine goodness, and with a desire, that it may encourage other Christians to labor and pray, even in troublesome times, and "against hope to believe in

hope."
The church in this place, has enjoyed repeated seasons of refreshing, but none so general and powerful as the one during eight months past. Though serious ecclesiastical difficul-ties have long existed here, yet the "Lord in wrath remembered mercy." In the latter wrath remembered mercy." In the latter part of last autumn, the Holy Spirit began to move on this valley of dry bones, and, during three or four subsequent months, sealed many souls, we trust, "unto the day of redemption." The number hopefully converted in town are not far from 125, about 75 of whom belong to the Congregational Society. Nearly 60 have united with our church.

For some time since previous to this visitation of the congregations of the control of the

For some time since previous to this visitation of infinite kindness, the church was lukewarm, faithless, halting. No uncommon measures were adopted; yet God was evidently preparing the way by the steady operation of ordinary means, for the manifestation of his
saving power. The topics of public preaching
were the delineation of the character of sinners
as entirely perverse, the exhibition of the
cross of Christ as their only remedy, and the
righteous claims of the divine law. These
were accompanied by pastoral visitation, private lectures, and social prayer. Several discourses on Infant Baptism, obviously had a
salutary effect to excite many parents, who salutary effect to excite many parents, who had neglected their duty, to bring their chil-dren to the baptismal font, and to urge others, who had previously done it, to seek more fervently for their offspring the renewing and promised influences of the Holy Spirit. The fact, that many children, who were affected directly or indirectly by these discourses, are now in the visible church, evinces, that they were seasonable and appropriate means of human salvation.

bable take sides with Capt. W. against the overament. At this critical moment it would be deficult to determine what course the goverament would have taken, had not the Lord aught the wicked in their own craftiness, and ally exposed the whole Jesuitical plan.

It was correctly ascertained, that when the Edwinds left Capthiese, there was then a claumb. He was correctly expected by the course of the Capthiese there was then a claumb. He was correctly ascertained, that when the claumb. He capthiese there was then a claumb and the counsel and guidance of a few judicious and experiment it is to labor in revivals, be directed by heavenly wisdom; and the Lord arise in his glory to build up Zion in all our churches. E. Demond. un the high way

The Material Association should also be regarded as part of that approved agency, which preceded the day of God's gracious interposition. And why may we not always expect, that when prayer, instruction and effort are put forth under the influence of maternal solicitude and faith, the Lord-will furnish a memorial of his appropriation in the conversion.

It should be confessed with humility, that the influence of those without, who sought not the things that make for peace, served in no small degree as a goad to awaken professors from their spiritual slumbers, to lead them to reflect, that something must be done, and to inspire confidence in Him alone, from whom help cometh. The Lord commenced this work at a time and in circumstances suited to display his sovereignty, to honor his truth, and to take from man all cause for boasting.

The continued exhibition of truth chiefly by

the pastor in the sanctuary and from house to house, together with the faithful co-operation of the brethren, were the means of sustaining and carrying forward the revival after it had commenced. Christians thought it no self-

priests on board, and if the Queen does not ve them permission to stop here, Capt. W. a cargaged to take them to Valparaiso."
This, as you will perceive, was a very deable piece of information just at that momenta, and was of course, forthwith communitated to Her Majesty, and enabled her and her vernors to act according to their wishes, release of all threats. They kept this infortation to themselves, but acted necording to light which dawned upon them.

On the morning of the 31st of January, Capt. ordered his boat to set the priests askore.

The natives, at Her Majesty's orders, waded | schools almost all the older scholars, amounting | to about thirty, hopefully submitted to Christ. Would that such instructors were employed in all our schools.

The subjects of this revival were principally

in all our schools.

The subjects of this revival were principally children and youth. Few were in middle life—none in old age. Some had openly opposed religion, and generally neglected the institutions of the gospel; but most of them respected and attended the means of grace. All, whatever had been their peculiar character, renounced their own righteousness, and grounded their hopes of pardon and eternal life on the atoning blood of Jesus. They generally halted for a time, after they were convinced of their ruined condition and the readiness of Christ to save, before they surrendered to him. No opposition essentially interrupted the work for a considerable time. The adversary of souls at length gained vantage ground, chiefly by weakening the faith and diverting the minds of Christians.

An instance of the safety and happiness of duty should be mentioned for the encouragement of those, whom it may concern. A lady, who had indulged hope for months, proposed to join the church. Agreeably to the advice of her pastor and her own views of propositive she everseed her intention to her hus-

proposed to join the church. Agreement advice of her pastor and her own views of proadvice of her pistor and her own views of pro-priety, she expressed her intention to her hus-band, who was a Universalist in sentiment, and who seldom attended public worship, and fre-quently manifested his disrespect for serious things. She anticipated trials from him. But, resolved on duty, and selecting Sabbath eve-ning as a suitable time, she disclosed to him her views. His attention was immediately ar-tested—conviction pressed his conscience and rested-conviction pressed his conscience, and he had no rest till he found it in Christ. Withne had no rest till he found it in Christ. With-in a week, he obtained peace in believing, soon established family prayer, now frequents the house of God, and has united with his wife in a public profession of religion, and in the dedication of an interesting family of chil-dren to God in baptism. If other wives in similar circumstances, instead of waiting in similar circumstances, instead of waiting in neglect of obligation, or neutralizing their in neglect of obligation, or neutralizing their influence and destroying their comforts by worldly compliances, would do their duty, trusting
in God, they might hope to win their companions to the Saviour, and to take their families
with them to heaven.

Thus "the Lord has done great things for
us, whereof we are glad;" and to Him be all
the glory.

the glory.

This manifestation of divine mercy suggests several remarks, which if regarded, may serve to promote the purity and permanence of re-

 It illustrates, both in its commencement and progress, the propitious influence of the ordinary means of grace.

2. It exhibits the utility of Christians feeling And taking on them personal responsibility.

Many of our brethren came up to the work with heart and hand, stood in their lot, and with heart and hand, stood in their lot, and performed their duty. They did not passively yield the privilege of being co-workers with

3. In a season of special attention, it particularly becomes Christians to be " steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord." While the church here felt their dependence, sought the glory of God, and dis-charged their obligations, the work of the Lord went forward; but no sooner did some become interested in external matters of the church, than the revival began to decline, and divine influence in its awakening and converting pow

er was soon withdrawn, 4. It is very important, during a revival, where practicable, that a meeting be held weekly in the central part of a parish, into which much faith, prayer and instruction shall be thrown, rather than multiply district meet-ings to the great wear and tare of ministerial energies, and to the inducement of saints and

sinners to neglect their closets.

5. It is highly detrimental to anxious sinners and young converts, to attend many meetings, especially those in which strong appeals are made to their sympathies. The consequence is, they have but little time for reflection and reading, the mind is often bewildered, and the animal feelings are unduly excited, while the animal feelings are unduly excited, while the

animal feelings are unfully exetted, while the understanding is uninformed, and the conscience less impressed by divine truth.

6. There is frequently too much conversation with anxious sinners. Every word then makes impression. Christians cannot easily keep silent at such a time, but are deeply concerned to know the mind of the inquiring singular to the converse of the contract ner. One, perhaps, will say to him, you must have deeper conviction; another that you must not wait for more conviction; a third will pre-sent undue encouragement; a fourth will urge This is all we have to say. Peace be with you. Signed by Pomare V., and eight judges, governors and chiefs.

To the preceding letter, the Consul replied that he should not accede to their request, but the should not accede to their request, b serious impressions, or settle down in

Princeton, July 20, 1839.

### For the Boston Recorder. "BE SHORT."-NO. V.

HINTS-TO MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL. A faithful ministry among a people is justly valued above all price. To tell men the worst of their case, to break their slumbers in sin, and conduct them to mansions of salvation, must always be the minister's chief end. How indescribably important to have the least agen-ey in converting the sinner into the saint? The achievement is worth ten thousand years of effort. For what is that period to eternity? Thou art a consecrated preacher of righteous-ness—apply, I pray thee, the test-act to thy soul. Does the Bible contain a single text, unsuitable for a religious discourse? Why not as well as plead the promises, alarm the sin-ner's fears? not to drive him to heaven, but fright him from hell. Let the wicked spirits be told in the unvarnished words of Scripture, "Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?" Oh, the in-fernal orgies of the damned. Why not, as did the Saviour on earth, and the archangel flying through the midst of heaven, cry wo, wo, wo, to sinners of all castes, scribes, pharisees, law-yers, hypocrites, and all that repent not? Far better hear God's voice in time, than writhe under the vials of his wrath in eternity. Alas, the horror-stricken soul, in the agonies of the second death. Why do not our apostolic min-isters of this age, sound more frequently the trump of alarm from the faithful Bible? Why

at Anghin, a small Chinese village near Bang-pasoi; and then went to Bangpakong, on a large river of the same name, which empties into the gulf from the northeast. The latter place contains about three hundred houses. We then proceeded to the mouth of the Tahchin river, which empties into the gulf twenty miles west of the Menam, and visited two considerable villages, the principal of which is called Mahachi, about three miles from the mouth of the river, at the point where so much of fancy's flowers, Syren's songs, and sylvan gods, while many a Dives would even sound an alarm from the bottomless pit, to the sinners of earth? Damnation of the dead! truly a most awful theme. It freezes my soul; which is called Mahachi, about three miles from the mouth of the river, at the point where the canal intersects it leading to Bankok, as mentioned above. We also went to the mouth of the Meklong river, which empties into the northwest part of the gulf about thirty miles west of the Tahchin, and is also connected to that river by a channel.

Recently, Dr. Bradley, in company with Mr. Orr. passed down the canals above mentruly a most awal theme. It freezes my soulty yet this soul may have its abode there forever, with furies and infernal spirits. O, ye ministers of the altar, cry aloud, and spare not; that the libertine turn from his cups, the miser from his silver idols, and man from the cabinet-

Mr. Orr, passed down the canals above mentioned to the Meklong river, and reached the town of Meklong, which we had not time to visit before. It is situated near the mouth of cil of his wickedness. For who will Sound the trumpets, if you throw them aside? Nay, rather preach the truth, though it carry the mind into the horrors of ten-fold darkness.

Make my soul quake with fear, while the gates of paradise are open; but allure not my feet down the flowery paths of poison, into the fire that shall never be quenched. Art thou than they anticipated, containing from 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants.

Besides these tours, we have made frequent by the numerous canals, in Besides these tours, we have made frequent short excursions by the numerous canals, in various directions, in and about Bankok. Wherever we have been, we have been treated with respect, and have usually seen some who knew us and our object; and the first thing they inquired for was books. Suitable Tracts to almost any amount might be profitably distributed here, if we had them.

Slation at the head of the Great Bazar. Providence has recently put us in possession of a place where we can distribute Tracts on a large scale and in a systematic manner. A Siamese nobleman, one of the highest officers in the kingdom, of his own accord offered, and even urged us to rent one of his buildings for a my friend? then surely thou wilt warn me of my danger, with no ordinary note of exclama-tion. True, a death warrant is issued against every unconverted sinner; but it may be re-voked. The voice of Jesus' blood cries from voked. The voice of Jesus' blood cries from the ground to all penitents, turn and you shall live. Why not set "the bane and the anti-dote" both before them? Why not preach the law as well as the gospel? Yes, look at the damned spirits of men, with Beelzebub, Lucifer and Apolyan for companions, as well as the spirits of light, with cherub and seraph, where Jesus is? Righteousness through his merits must shine brighter in the saint, than when contrasted with the sinner's splishness.

even urged us to rent one of his buildings for a very low rent. This building is situated at the bead of the Great Bazar, near the city walls. bend of the Great Bazar, near the city walls.

This appeared so plainly an indication of Providence for good that we concluded to rent the place, hoping that we might there have a station for preaching the Gospel to the thousands that daily pass and repass. For six weeks past some one of our number has almost daily occupied the place for two or three hours, in distributing books and conversing with the neonle.

Method of Distribution.

We number each kind of Tracts, 1, 2, 3, 4 We number each kind of Tracts, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. and commence by giving No. 1, and at the same time give each person a card, noting the day of the month and the No. of the Tract, requesting him when he calls again to bring the card; when, if he can give a good account of Tract No. 1, we present him No. 2. In this way each one can obtain a copy of each of our Tracts, and in the order of the subjects. By requiring each person to give in his care level. requiring each person to give, in his own lan-guage, the substance of the Tract last received, we may know if it has been read and under-stood. It also affords us a good opportunity to enlarge upon and enforce the truths they have received. Almost daily the number of applicants has been greater than we could sup-ply, and we have been obliged to come away and leave them. Contrary to our expectation, they have come from all parts of the country. We have also just opened a day school at that lace, with good prospects.
Some Serious Inquirers. been so urgent; never have our works been so abundant or so well understood as at the present. While millions around us are perishing for the bread of life, to be brought to a stand

Some Serious Inquirers.

A number of those who call for Tracts, have lately evinced an uncommon interest, and say they wish to know what they shall do to be saved. They have devoured every book we had, and seemed impatient to wait till another

in such circumstances, merely for want of a little of the gold that perishes, appears to us, short-sighted mortals, very mysterious. But He who sees the end from the beginning, doubtless sees this to be the best way to bring Some of them have crossed the river and alled upon us at our houses, for the express purpose of conversing more on the way of salvation. We know not, however, that any have really become Christiaus, but there are a we live, and labor, and pray. It is a very humiliating fact, that Christians so often need the rod to keep them on their knees when engaged number who say they have renounced idolatry

and wish to be disciples of Jesus.

We earnestly entreat the prayers of God's people for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on this "valley of dry bones."

on this "valley of dry bones,"

The number of applicants for Tracts at our houses has been greater than any previous year. In such circumstances, we have considered it our duty to keep the press in operation.

By strict consumers and the constant of the timate on his preaching and Tracts. Our very ardor, even in a good cause, may lead us to forget our weakness and dependence, and thus defeat our object. It is doubtless well,

ered it our duty to keep the press in operation. By strict economy, and by using Chinese paper for some of our Tracts, we have continued printing thus far; but must soon stop, unless we receive aid from some quarter."

He proceeds to give a complete list of all the printing done by the mission from the beginning in 1836, amounting to 1,456,400 pages, almost all of which had been distributed. "We have in fact (he says) distributed the present year nearly traces as many Tracts as we have year nearly freice is many Tracts as we have been able to print during the year. The months of January and February are the cool season in Siam, and we are accustomed to improve it in making exeursions and giving Tracts more extrnsively than at any other sea-son. But from the above statement you will perceive that the coming cool season will find

us nearly destitute of Tracts." A number of new Tracts and portions of the Bible were in preparation; and they had ob-tained a number of Tamul Tracts from Ceylon, with a view to translating them into Sia-mese, the Siamese having originally derived their religion (Boohdism) from Ceylon, and adopted many of the customs and habits of thought prevalent there.

# Sabbath Schools.

### FOURTH OF JULY IN NEWTON. SABBATH SCHOOL JUBILEE.

Heretefore, the celebration of our National Anniversary has been attended with any other than true Republican feelings. The mass of the population have conducted as if all manner of revelling and excess, might be carried to any pitch on this day with impunity. Every reflecting mind must see, that such a manner of celebrating the Anniversary of our Independence, was both inappropriate and unprofitable. It was with views not dissimilar to these that some of our most philanthropic and influ ential citizens formed not long since, "The Newton Sabbath School Union," embracing six Sabbath Schools from four different denominations in town, viz. Congregationalist, Baptist, Methodist and Episcopal—having especially in view, a more appropriate as well as agreeable, celebration of the then approaching Anniversary. Anniversary.

The morning of the fourth was a merry on

The morning of the fourth was a merry one to our youth and children, as they hastened from every section of the town towards the place of destination. Here and there one might be seen winding his way through a green path leading from yonder cottage—while others, in little groups, were walking hand in hand, busily engaged in conversation upon the delightful scenes before them. Every counternance beamed with joy, every mind was full of bright anticipations.

of bright anticipations.

At eight o'clock, we assembled in front of one of the churches at the Upper Falls—formed one of the churches at the Upper Falls—formed a procession of the superintendents, teachers, scholars, parents, and other friends of Salbath Schools, headed by a band of music—moved through the principal streets of the village, and then retired to a delightful grove, where, under the grateful shade of the young oak, walnut, and chesnut, seats were prepared awaiting our reception; while a desk of rough boards stood in front for the orators. The grove being on a declivity of a gentle rise of ground, the sight of the most distant spectator was not intercepted by the dense cloud of was not intercepted by the dense cloud of

heads.
The services commenced, with an invocation to Almighty God, by the Methodist clergyman of the place, after which was sung the
following Invocation Hymn:—
Pather, from heaven bending,
Thy wing of love now spread;
And, while our notes are blending,
Paur blessings on each bend!

Pour blessings on each head; Hallow this leaf-green temple, Where zephyr echoes swell; Mny joyous songs rise grateful, To heaven accepted well.

Two other original hymns were also sung. The singing, performed by a select Choir, was

Whole No. 1231.

charming. What more enchanting than the harmony of human sounds, echoing through the leafy grove?

It appears, from the Report of our Secretary, that three of our schools were established by females. The first, connected with the First Congregational Church, then under the pastoral charge of Rev. 1 Honore D. D. First Congregational Church, then under the pastoral charge of Rev. J. Homer, D. D., was formed about twenty-four years ago, by a Miss Clark, at the suggestion of the pastor's wife. Miss Clark was a lady of devoted piety. Possessing undaunted moral energy, and a benevolence as expansive as the Universe, she was worthy to be classed among those bright ornaments of self-denial and devotion, which have graced the annals of Christian philanthropy. After leaving Newton, she dwelt in New York and other places, until she took up her final residence in New Orleans, where she spent the remainder of her truly useful life, in the intellectual and religious training of the rising generation.

rising generation.

The secend school, connected with the First Baptist Church, was formed, at the suggestion of "father Grafton," by a Mrs. Hyde, (a distant connection of Miss Clark,) who yet lives to witness the fruit of her disinterested labors.

labors.
The last of the three schools, is connected

The last of the three schools, is connected with the Episcopal Church. The name of the lady who established it, is unknown to me. She no doubt possessed a kindred spirit.

But now for the speeches. They were all of an interesting nature, and worthy of their respective authors. Mr. Bannister, from the Theological Seminary, Andover, gave us an introductory address of high order. Mr. J. S. Eaton, of the Baptist Seminary in this place, addressed the Children. He gave a very amusing and interesting definition of 'Independence,' as explained to him, when a little boy, by his aged grandfather. The address of Mr. Babcock, from Dedham, was interesting to Teachers, and worthy of their prayerful consideration. Prof. Sears addressed parents in a very appropriate manner upon the duties

to Teachers, and worthy of their prayerful consideration. Prof. Sears addressed parents in a very appropriate manner upon the duties of their responsible relation. He spoke of the folly and cruelty of their entrusting the early training of their offspring to domestics, of whose moral character they know nothing.

After the benediction, the procession again formed, and we were soon in marching order. An interesting spectacle! There were in the fore ground, six superintendents, one hundred teachers, and about seven hundred scholars, whom they had engaged to train up for heaven! As they pass, I behold a blooming youth, with downcast countenance and eyes intently fixed. She has but lately taken upon herself the responsible trust of imparting religious instruction to young immortals. What now, O desponding teacher? Why is your countenance overcast with gloom, and your mind filled with sadness? Are you burdened with a deep sense of post unfaithfulness? or is your mind intraversal with the death schools retained to the same of the post and the part of the property of the prope deep sense of past unfaithfulness? or is your mind impressed with the deeply solemn truth, your voice, every jesture of your hands, will help form the character of each individual of your little charge? "Be thou faithful unto death," and you may yet see each of those lit-tle ones, walking in wisdom's ways. Rememthe ones, waking in wisdom's ways. Remember that every soul you are the instrument of turning to righteousness, is a bright jem added to the Saviour's diadom, and will help swell the mighty chorus which shall ring throughout the arches of heaven, to God and the Lamb forever. Let this be your motto: "He that winneth souls is wise."

Next appear the parents, with hearts glad-Next appear the parents, with hearts gladdened, as they contrast the advantages of the present rising generation, with the little opportunity they enjoyed in early life, for gaining religious instruction. Then come the Orators, Clergy, Choir, &c. We entered a grove, if anything, more delightful than the one we had left, to receive refreshments. The tables were set beneath the grateful shade of some tall majestic oaks, on the banks of the humble Charles—one of the most romantic snots in town. jestic oaks, on the banks of the humble Charles—one of the most romantic spots in town. Upon the opposite bank, the rocky cliffs, covered here and there with the wild briar and honeysuckle, rose to the height of eighty or one hundred feet. Just below, the waters, from their usual width of sixty or seventy feet, are compressed to at least one third of the distance, where they fall twenty feet, and then roll on in their winding way to the ocean.

At this instant, the shower, which, much to our satisfaction, hung off to the southwest during the services, now vented itself in all its

ing the services, now vented itself in all its fury. Confusion took the place of perfect or-der, and after some refreshment, we retired to our quiet homes, thankful for the interesting scenes of the morning, and for the distinguish-

while penning the last sentence, the sound of the death knell of a once respectable and skillful Physician, was wafted to my ear by the gentle breeze! On Tuesday morning last, the gentle breeze! On Tuesday morning last, he put an end to his miserable existence, by shooting himself with a rifle! O. unbeippy man! hadst thou enjoyed the privilege of early religious instruction, thou hadst been saved, perhaps, from eternally suffering the righteous indignation of an avenging God!

Teacher, turn from this horrible spectacle, and headst three toucher, bushes entracted to

and behold those tender lambs entrusted to your charge and training, and remember, that by a life of faith and prayer, and perseverance in duty, you may be the happy instrument of transferring them to the fold of God. J.

### SABBATH SCHOOLS IN LOWELL. A writer in the Lowell Courier makes the following statement:are now in the city fourteen regularly

organized religious societies, beside one or two others quite recently established. Ten of these societies constitute a Sabbath School Union. The third annual report was made on the fourth of the present month, and it has been published within a few days. I derive from it the following facts. The number of scholars connected with the ten schools, at the time of making the report, was 4,936, and the from it the following facts. The number of scholars connected with the ten schools, at the time of making the report, was 4.936, and the number of teachers was 433, making an aggregate of 5,369. The number who joined the schools during the year, was 3,770, the number who left was 3,129. About three quarters of the scholars are females. A large proportion of the latter are over 15 years of age, and consist of girls employed in the mills. More than five hundred of these scholars have, during the last year, become personally interested in practical piety, and more than six hundred have joined themselves to the several churches. Now, let it be borne in mind, that there are four or five other Sunday schools in the city, some of which are large and flourishing, not included in this statement. Let it be borne in mind, too, that a great proportion of these scholars are the factory girls, and furthermore, that these most gratifying results, just given, have nothing in them extraordinary—they are only the common—ordinary results of several of the past year. There has been no anytical citement; no noise, no commotion. Silently, quietly, unobtrusively, from Sabbath to Sabbath, in these little purseries of truth, duty and religion, has the good seed been sowing and springing up—watered by the dews and warmed by the smiles of heaven—to everlasting life. I said, after making some statements in re-

lation to the rate of mortality, during certain among our manufacturing population se results could hardly find a parallel in medical statistics. I now ask, and I trust that I may do so without any vain boasting or preumption, whether the moral or religious suroption, whether the moral or religious sta-tistics of any part of moral and religious New England can furnish more gratifying results than those which I have just given. Let us look at them once more. In a population of about 20,000 souls—somewhat less, probably, about 20,000 souls—somewhat less, probably, than this—there are fifteen religious societies, ten of which have connected with their Sunday schools, in the capacities of teachers or schol-ars, more than five thousand individuals. If to these we now add the scholars and teachers in the remaining schools, we shall have an ag-gregate of more than six thousand souls, nearly one third of the entire population, connected with the Sunday schools. This is no place for invidious comparisons, and I will make none; but I may ask with some confidence, I think whether these facts are very compatible with the existence of a corrupt, debased, licentious, and morally deteriorating population.

### Intelligence.

From the New York Observer.
REMARKABLE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN BENGAL.

In the London Missionary Register for June eccived by the Great Western, we find received by the Great Western, we muchighly interesting account of a remarkable religious awakening among the Hindoos in the vicinity of Kishnaghur, one of the stations of the Julius and the Church Missionary Society, on the Jelingha, a branch of the Hoogly, about 70 miles north of Calcutta. It seems that in 55 villages, extending for sixty miles along the Jelingha, to the northeast and southwest of Kishnaghur, more than 3,000 Hindoos have thrown away their idols within a few months, and expressed a desire to be admitted into the Christian The movement bears a strong rese to that witnessed by the Apostles on the Pentecost, and will rem ind the reader recent scenes in the Society and

Sandwich Islands. We give below the report of Archdeaco Dealtry, who visited the villages at the request of the Lord Bishop (Wilson) of Calcutta, for the purpose of learning the truth respecting the reports of this wonderful change. On ascertaining that they were true, the Bishop immediately entered with his whole soul into the matter, and wrote to London, to the directors of the Change M. of the Church Missionary Society, urging the importance of sending between 30 or 40 adimportance of sending between 30 or 40 ad-ditional elergymen, schoolmasters and cate-chists, into this part of the field. In his communication to the directors, the Bishop says: "If we can but enter at the wide and effectual door in time, not only these 3,000 or 4,000, but the whole population of the fifty or sixty villages, may receive the Christian faith, and resemble our Christian villages in the times of our Anglo Saxon forefathers in the 6th and 7th centuries. Such a glorious scene has never yet been presented to our longing eyes in Ben-

[The following are extracts from the report

of the archdeacon:-]
Report, by the Ven. Archdeacon Dealtry, of his visit to the villages north of Kishnaghur, Feb. 15,

On the return of the Bishop and myself from the Straits, at the end of November, 1838, we received from Mr. Deerr, the church missionary stationed at Kishnaghur, an account of a wonderful excitement and inquiry, on the sub-ject of religion, among the natives in several villages near the Sudder station, to which he is appointed. Subsequent letters to the same effect determined us to visit those villages, and to inquire into the origin and reality of the

The Bishop's duties, however, in Calcutta, prevented him from fulfilling his intention; but, at his request, I most gladly agreed to visit the scene of this work, and to make all the inquiry I could, in order that we might judge how far it was the work of the blesse rit of God

Accordingly, on February 8, 1839, I left Calcutta, in company with a native friend, the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, for Kishnaghur. Wa-arrived there on Saturday morning, the 9th. I was most kindly received by R. P. Nisbett, Esq., the Civil and Session Judge. As we could not go out to the villages before Monday. I endeavored to obtain from Mr. Deerr as full an account as possible, of the work which had brought me up. I received from him the fol-

There are not less than fifty-five containing, among them, upward of 500 fami-lies, who are convinced of their lost state as sinners, believe that the gospel of Christ provides the only means of salvation, and are ready and anxious to be baptized into that faith. These families average about six in a family; so that there are not less than 3,000 souls seeking admission into the Christian fold.

Origin and commencement of the work. ard, in the beginning of 1835, of a Mussulmans and partly of Hindoos. This sect was called "Kurta Bhoja," Worshippers of the Creator. They are derived from the sect of the Dervish among the Mahomedans; but have adopted, in addition, some articles of the Christian faith. They worship only one God, have nothing to do with idols, and believe that God will come into the world in a human form. Mr. Deerr believes that, in their pres tracter, they are of recent origin heard that they bore the persecution against them with great patience; and thought that this was a proof of their sincerity, however erroneous might be their principles; and de mined to pay them a visit, to inquire into their belief, and to direct them, if possible, to the true way of salvation. He accordingly went; and in the first visit was convinced of their sincerity, saw much that was good among them, that he greatly admired, especially the other. In speaking upon the Christian reli-gion, he did not think there was much impression made; but he left them some copies of the gospels, and determined to visit them again. He renewed his visit in the beginning of 1836. They received him more cordially, listened to bim more attentively, and an impression was evidently made favorable to the Truth. After several visits of a similar nature, he asked to public worship among them. They d; but with considerable reluctance, as bave public worship among them. They agreed; but with considerable reluctance, as they were afraid of increasing persecution. After dinner, the inquirers assembled for worship, and many of the heathen joined them. They showed, however, great fear and timidity. The missionary asked them one by one, "Are you afraid to pray?" They replied, "No; we are not afraid." He then said, "Let us pray;" the inquirers immediately fell upon their faces. The heathen were started at this, as they considered the very act of prayat this, as they considered the very act of pray er with Christians an avowal of Christia Hence, all these inquirers were, from this time, considered as out of the pale of heathen-ism; their caste was gone, and they were look-ed upon as the followers of Jesus Christ. They were put under Caristian instruction, and, a few months after, were baptized. A most rigid persecution was now e recution was now commenced Their wives and children were from them by their heathen relatives taken from them by their heathen relatives, and only restored by an order from the magistrate. From this period the truth prevailed more fully; others, of the sect especially above named, visited the Christians, and became more favorably disposed toward them, and invited the missionary to preach the gospel to them also. He complied with their request; portant part, the examination of the candidate of the mission of the candidate of the missio

public worship was established among them; many were convinced of the truth of Christianite n, and openly declared "that this was the thing which they had been seeking for."
839, the leading men in ten villages be-In 1839, the leading men in ten villages be-longing to the Kurta-Bhoja sect avowed their belief in the gospel, and, after instruction, were baptized into the faith of Christ. They straightway confessed Him before the heathen, and established public worship in their villages. This created great excitement and curiosity among their relatives and connexions. They attended the worship, to know what it all meant: more violent opposition and persecution were the result, and every one that attended the worship, to greate the forms of the content of the worship. ed the worship was considered a Christian. In one village the excitement was so great, In one village the excitement was so great, that when the missionary began to preach, they anxiously enquired, "What! has the pestilence reached us also?" An inquirer had two brothers, who fled from their homes for fear of catching the infection. The man before whose house the preacher stood was turned out by the villagers, because they thought he had been the means of bringing the missionaries to the village. But, as is usual in persecutions, the truth spread—the Christians were more in earnest, the inquirers multiplied, and the Word of God prevailed, so that whole tribes became obedient to the faith. Here is

and the Word of God prevailed, so that whole tribes became obedient to the faith. Here is the result. Some of the sect have gone back again; but the greater part remain firm, and are now anxious for baptism.

In only one instance he has found that an individual professed himself a Christian from fear, and not from principle. This the man has since confessed. His father-in-law had become a Christian. He visited him, to talk with him on the subject. He was considered, for this act, a Christian; and cast out by his neighbors on his return. He has, however, since given good hope. From the first time of the majury, Christian catechists and teachers have been constantly among them. The misthe inquiry, Christian catechists and teachers have been constantly among them. The mis-sionary has little doubt of the sincerity of most

Here is his statement of the origin and progress of the work. It appears natural, and what we should have expected. We hope it is of God; but we would speak with caution, and wait to see further.

III. The Present State of the Work.

Mr. Deerr thinks, that out of the 500 lies who are candidates for baptism, 200 of them are prepared for the holy sacrament; that

How are the spiritual wants of these people to be supplied, should they be admitted into the church? is, about 1,200 individuals.

(1.) There are, Mr. Deerr, and Mr. Alex ander, an European catechist, who has lately been sent to assist in the mission.

(2.) Two native catechists, Paul and Ramd-

hun. These are of great importance, in reading the prayers and Scriptures, expounding, nizing, &c.
There are six readers. Their duty is

simply to read the Scriptures and catechize, to read Tracts, &c. They have been taken chiefly from the villages, are conversant with the manners of the people, &c., and are very

(4.) The English schoolmaster at Kishnaghur, Moodha Shoodun. He was partly educated at Bishop's College. Besides his duties at the English school, he renders aid in visiting

at the English school, he renders aid in visiting the villages, and reading the service, &c.

These are all at present engaged; that is, 11 persons for the 55 villages. However desirous they may be to contribute all the aid which they can, it must be utterly inadequate to supply the most partial spiritual aid to all the villages; they could not even give the baptized one service each Sabbath. Something, then, must be done to provide more help, should the candidates he ripe for haptism.

Salurday Evening, Feb. 9, 1839.—After a

pleasant Sabbath day at Kishnaghur—on which I preached twice to the residents, and admin-istered the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Sup-per—we set off to visit the villages, and to judge how far we could concur with our friend, Mr. Deerr, that the work was of God. Ther were of our party, myself, the Rev. W. J. Deerr, the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, the Rev. J. J. Weitbrecht, and the Rev. T. Sandys. The two last named gentlemen we very providen-tially and unexpectedly met at Kishnaghur; they had heard of the work, and came to see what things God had wrought. We were out three days; visited four of the principal villages; and baptized in them between five and six hundred persons, including women and children.

As the work was nearly of a similar character in all the villages, it may perhaps be sufficient to give the proceedings of one of them more in detail; as from that a fair judgment may be

formed as to the rest.
We first went to Anunda Bas, a large village we first went to Anunda Bas, a targe vininge about ten coss from Kishnaghur. At this vil-lage there were about sixty families seeking Christian baptism. On our way to it, we had to pass near a small village named Bengal Chu, where there are several families seeking the They surrounded our palanquins, and earnestly desired that we would not pass them sidered their earnestness and sincerity. We desired, however, our friend Krishua Mohana Banerjea to sta and give them a short address, and then to fo

low us; with which request he readily complied. We arrived at Anunda Bas about 12 o'clock. Arrangements for service were made; and the inquirers assembled in a small compound before a native but belonging to one of the Chris-A kind of screen from the h made by cloths being thrown over poles. There for baptism were placed in the front, in rows. We commenced by singing a hymn. I then addressed them; Khrisna Mohana Banerjea interpreting for me. I told them that the Bishop, with other Christians in Calcutta, had heard that God had put it into their hearts to alandon their idols, and to embrace Christian we earnestly hoped that it was the work of God upon their hearts-that no temporal motives had induced them to so serious and important a step—that they had well weigh ed and fully understood the duties and obligations of the Christian religion-and that it was tions of the Christian religion—and that it was with the conviction of their sinful state, of the salvation of the gospel, and of the difficulties which they would have to undergo, that they had resolved to become the followers of Christ; that then, and then alone, could they expect it to become a blessing to them, and we should be able to rejoice in their conversion. I expressed to them how thankful I felt that theirs was the first village which we had visited; that hoped its name was a token for good; and that if they became sincere Christians, real believers in Jesus Christ, it would truly be 'Anunda Bas,' that is, the "Village of Joy," for Christianity was the religion of happiness and joy. But as no good could be expected ut the divine blessing, before proceeding further, I requested them to join in earnest prayer for that blessing, and that they might have the Spirit of God to teach them. Mr. Sandys then offered up the sacrifice of prayer and thanksgiving; and never did I see a greater ap-parent seriousness. The poor people, pros-trate on their faces, made their responses in the most solemn and audible man Deerr next gave them an affectionate and earnest address upon the necessity of feeling their state as sinners, of believing in Christ, of renouncing their old habits, and of obschience to

dates for baptism. They were questioned as to their knowledge of their own state and condition-of their responsibility to God-of the character of God-of Jesus Christ-of the way f salvation-of the obligation into which they were about to enter, and expectations, an ence to their motives, their expectations, and their future habits. On these and other topic were about to enter, and especially in referthey gave as satisfactory answers as could have been expected; it rather exceeded, than came short of what we had looked for. were found deficient. Or e, no old man of a fine open countenance, could not repeat the Fourth Commandment. He said he had it in his heart; but being an old man, he could not learn so rapidly as younger men could. We spoke to him with affection; but thought it better to to him with affection; but thought in had laid adhere to the principle which we had laid down; viz: that the catechumen should be able to repeat the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and to repeat the Lord's Prayer, the American adments. I then asked the to repeat the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Ten commandments. I then asked the Missionary brethren if they thought "that any could forbid water that these persons should not be baptized?" It was the unanimous opin-ion that they ought to be received into the fold of Christ. The solemn ordinance was then administered by the brethren present. About 150 persons I think, were then baptized: of this

binistered in thick, were then baptized: of this lessall know, from the catechist, Paul.

Krishna Mohana Banerjen, at my request, then addressed the newly-baptized on the solemn engagements into which they had entered; pointing out to them, 1. What they had been:

What they now were: 3. What their constitutions and to be. Mr. Deerr then duct in future ought to be. Mr. Deerr then addressed the heathen; and the blessing having been pronounced, the congregation was di

three more villages, viz: Bana Bund, Bha Parparah, and Sholah, we went through similar services; examining and admitting candidates, exhorting them to steadfastness Altogether, there were, in the three days, about 560 admitted to baptism. There may be many among the inquirers who have been influenced by wrong motives—many who do not fully understand what they are doing—many who have joined because their families did so sary tendency of things. -I understand that, in some of the more distant villages, the missionaries found much ig-norance and secularity prevailing, more than at the nearer and larger villages; but with the greater number. I firmly believe there is a desire to obtain salvation. I fully agree in the sentiments which one of the clergy present, the Rev. Krishna Mohana Banerjea, who best knows the native character, has expressed. He observes: "The very great number who have placed themselves under Christian Instruction, the earnestness with which some of them spoke out their feelings, and the interest with which they heard the h which they heard the word, together with great gratitude which all of them seemed to feel on account of our visit, are comforting proofs that the Lord is in the midst of them. proofs that the Lord is in the mass returned. The satisfactory answers which were returned to our questions by the candidates for haptism, to our questions by the candidates for haptism, other circumstances lead; especially if we consider, that the men were, with few exceptions, unable to read, and had seldom opportunities of hearing the Word of God, in consere of their distance from Kishnaghur, the want of resident Catechists among m. It is scarcely possible that so many in dividuals would come forward simultaneo o profess a religion which must expose them o persecution and trouble, if they were not innced by sincerity of beart and purpose. anot therefore help inferring that the work of God, who hath declared His salvation. showed His righteousness in the

## BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1839.

# OREGON TERRITORY.

We have received a copy of Mr. Cushing's sup mental report, made to the House of Kepresents ves, in Feburary last, in relation to the Territory of Oregon, which contains a number of interesting doc nts. The committee do not deem it expedient at the present time, to establish a Territorial Gavers ment there, nor a military post, as evidence of exclu sive possession, because they are anxious to preserve in the letter as well as the spirit, the text of the tree ties between the United States and Great Britain But they submit some documents, in svidence of th ecessity there is to provide, by law, for the protec ion of citizens of the United States, who have already established themselves in Oregon, or con emplate proceeding thither for the purpose of colon tion and settlement. Also, letters from the sec retaries of War and Navy Departments, containing es imates of expenditure applicable to the military naval defence of Oregon, in certain assumed contigencies contemplated by the house; with a Map of ne Territory.

The first document is a letter from Por Land Lee, of the Oregon Methodist Mission, dated Jan. 17 1839, from which it appears that they then had in their mission 25 persons, and were about to reinforce with 45 more. The American Board had 16; and about twenty settlers were expected to go out in the s In addition to these, there are about 45 men settled as farmers, making 151 in all. The following extract from his letter will be read with interest:-

The greater portion of those attached to the Meti odist mission are farmers, mechanics, teachers, and physicians. The exclusive object of the mission is the benefit of the Indian tribes west of the Rocky the benefit of the Indian trines west or the moral, Mountains. But to accomplish this object, it is found necessary to cultivate the soil, erect dwelling houses and school houses, build mills, and, in fact, introduce all the necessaries and helps of a civilized colony; and the necessaries are not fit to vincinal means reis more especially, as one of the principal means re lied upon for the improvement of the natives is th establishment of extensive manual labor schools for

Indian children and youth.

It is believed that, if the Government of the United States take such measures, in respect to this territory, as will secure the rights of the settlers, most of those who are now attached to the mission will remain a permanent settlers in the country, after the mission may no longer need their services. Hence it may be assumed that ours, in connection with the other settlers already there, is the commencement of a per

settlers already there, is the commencement of a permanent settlement of the country. In view of this, it will be readily seen that we need two things at the hand of Government, for our protection & prosperity:

First. We need a guarantee from Government that the possession of the land we take up, and the improvements we make upon it, will be secured to us. These settlements will greatly increase the value of the Government domain in that country, should the Indian title ever be extinguished. And we cannot but expect, therefore, that those who have been but expect, therefore, that those who have bee oncers in this arduous work will be liberally dealt

Secondly. We need the authority and protection of the Government and laws of the United States, to regulate the intercourse of the settlers with each other, pointed the intercourse of the actuars with each other, protect them against the peculations and aggresons of the Indians, and to protect the Indians against the aggressions of the white settlers.

To secure these objects, it is not supposed that such of a military force will be necessary. If a

To secure these objects, it is necessary. If a such of a military force will be necessary. If a suitable person should be sent out as a civil magistrate would susand governor of the territory, the settlers would sus-tain his authority. In proof of this, it is unly neces-sary to say that almost all the settlers in the Wallamette valley have signed a memorial to Congress, praying that body to extend the United States Gov-

the Indian. The temperance movement in the settlement you are already apprized of. Now, the settlers

the establishment of wholesome laws to regulate our infant but rising settlements, but to the Congress of our own beloved country? The country will be settled, own beloved country? The country will be settled, and that speedily from some quarter; and it depends very much upon the speedy action of Congress what that population shall be, and what shall be the fate of the Indian tribos in that territory. It may be thought that Oregon is of little importance; but, rely upon it, there is the germ of a great State.

We are resolved to do what we can to benefit the country; but we are constrained to though ourselves.

untry; but we are constrained to throw ourselve

We have no confidence in any project for sending out missionary colonies; believing that wisdom and experience both combine to show that missionary operations should be conducted by persons, selected for their competency, and sent out and supported strictly as missionaries. In no other way will the evils of incessant collision between different races possessing different degrees of cultivation, be prevented, and the danger of prejudicing the minds of the natives against Christianity, by the commercial is tercourse between them and the whites, be avoided But, in this case, if it is certain that the Oregon Territory will be settled by whites from some quarter, it may be wisdom to encourage such settlements those alluded to by Mr. Lee, as a choice of two evils There are, however, two or three ominous expres sions in Mr. Lee's letter, which lead back our mind to a painful review of the natives of the land we no inhabit: " Should the Indian title be extinguished" " to protect themselves against the peculations and aggressions of the Indians." We do not, of course, nean to impute any thing wrong to him; but refer t these expressions only to show the natural and neces

six settlers, south of the Columbia river, praying the United States Government to extend its laws over the territory. This memorial speaks in very high terms of the natural advantages of the country; and of the importance of the protection of the United States Gov-

rernment, in order to seeue a good population. Then follows a memoir from Mr. Nathaniel . Wyeth, dated Cambridge, Feb. 4, giving an interesting account of the Climate, Soil, Geography, Trade, Agriculture, and Resources of the Territory, with a notice of the Hudson's Bay Company's operations. This is a very interesting paper, to which we would commend the attention of all who desire inform on the subjects to which it relates. He save "the country is naturally divided into three parts: The first, commencing at the sea coast, and extending inland about 100 miles to a range of mountains running southeast and northwest, called the Cascade mon tains. The climate of this region is as warm as that of the middle States, except that the nights are cooler. From April to October, very little rain falls but the rest of the year, the rains are almost uninter rupted. The second division commences at the Cascade mountains, and extends east about one hundred and sixty miles, to the Blue mountains. Its temper ature in summer, differs little from that of New Eng land; but the winters are mild. The third division extends from the Blue mountains eastward to the Rocky Mountains, a distance of about 280 miles This region is extremely dry, and there is a great difference between the temperature of the days and nights-at sunrise, he observed the thermometer stood 18 degrees above zero, and at noon the same day at 92

Mr. Wyeth regards the soil of the first division equal for farming purposes, to the State of New York. The second has a good soil, but not so rich The third presents wide sandy deserts, almost destitute of water. The soil is almost entirely the wreck of volcanic matter. There is very little moisture ex cept near the rivers, and thousands of acres are white with Epsom and Glauber salts. In this valley is the Great Salt Lake, on the bottom of which, when low. the salt is deposited as in a pan. There is, however, some good land on the Western side of the valley.

Mr. Wyeth's remarks in regard to the resources ie country, trade, and the practice of the Hudson's Bay Company," all communicate valuable infor Another document contains a letter from F. P. Fracy, of Lynn, giving an exposition of the views

nd objects of the "Oregon Provisional Emigration Society, from which we make the following extract: This society formed in August, 1838, has for its object the planting of Christian American settlements in Oregon; and it is now engaged in such prelimi-nary arrangements as will tend to secure the prosperof the enterprise.

Our purpose in making these settlements will be,

Our purpose in making these settlement.

Our purpose in making these settlements among the street, to spread civilization and Christianity among the street, to synil our s of that country; and, secondly, to avail ourselves of the advantages the territory offers for agriculture, manufactures, and commer

their families, will compose our first migrating company; and we shall provide for their being followed, and we shall provide for their being followed, in proper intervals, by others, until thousands of our cittzens shall be planted on that distant coast; but we shall encourage the migration of none whose character for industry and virtue is not well established.

The general expenses of the enterprise will be paid,

and pecuniary aid, in the form of a loan, will be p afforded to those whose means are inadequate to the cost of emigration and settlement, from a joint stock

Having reached the territory, we shall seek such points of settlement as will afford the greatest facili-ties for intercourse with the tribes; for agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; and also for defence, in case of hostilities from any quarter.

For the benefit of the Indians, we propose to es-

tablish schools, in which instruction science will be connected with labor; the males being made acquainted with farming or some useful me-chanic art, and the females with household duties and The age at which we shall admit the pupils, and

The age at which we shall admit the pupils, and the length of time for which they will be retained, will enable us to break up their Indian habits, and to make them industrious; and the arts and knowledge, of which they will become possessors will prepare them to provide for their own wants, and to exert a very powerful influence in the civilization of their

For our own emolument, we shall depend principally upon the flour trade; the salmon fishery; the culture of silk, flax, and hemp; the lumber trade; and perhaps, a local business in furs. We shall establish perhaps, a local business in furs. We shall establish a regular commercial communication with the United States, drawing supplies of men and goods from thence; and ultimately, we shall contemplate the opening of a trade with the various ports of the Pacific. A few years only will be required to fill the plains of Oregon with herds as valuable as those of the Spanish savannas; and various sources of profit will reveal themselves, as the increase of population shall make

new resources necessary.

We shall wish that no person in connexion with us may have a claim upon any tract of land, unless be shall actually settle upon and improve that land; believing, as we do, that a land speculation in that country as we do, that a find speculation in that country would be most prejudicial to its best interests, and, above all things, calculated to destroy the last hopes of the Indian race. "

After this, is the report of Mr. Slacum, who visit-tis especially desirable that the introduction of edith Oregon Territory in 1835, under instructions dent spirits into the country should be prevented. After this, is the report of Mr. Slacum, who visitfrom the Secretary of State. It is longer and more to the country should be prevented.

ow, are ruinous to the white man and minute than Mr. Wyeth's memoir, and contains much of sin by simply seeing how many sins we have comprinciple of condescending kindness.

(c) What "ideas of the market." valuable information respecting this interesting counmitted. This is an indispensable item indeed. But

and, if the mercenary and evil-minded are prevented from introducing them, the natives and the emigrants will be saved from this desolating scourge.

You are aware, sir, that there is no law in that country to protect or control American citizens. And to whom shall we look, to whom can we look, for the says that slavery is encouraged by the company; that all their servants hold slaves; and that their whole influence goes to perpetuate this system in the country. fluence goes to perpetuate this system in the country. bedience with so much adiousness! Eve We hope the vigilance of the English people will not which you could lower the character of G suffer this matter to escape the attention of the British diminish the abominable nature of sin. And government. In regard to the Methodist mission he contrary, every point to which you elevate his says, "No language can convey an adequate idea of acter, gives a new view of its lattefulness. N the great benefit these worthy and most excellent men new view of the infinite moral excellence of God have conferred upon this part of the country. It affords me great pleasure to add that every white man It rises from one degree of glory to another. And in the Wallamette settlement entertains the highest is the increasing splender of God's moral e respect for the character and conduct of these mis- that shows sin in its true light. The clearer w naries."

> There is also a communication from Mr. H. J. Kelley, who has visited that country, which contains THEE, thee only have I sinned." "Now a much valuable information. Both he and Mr. Slacum agree that the Hudson's Bay Company are determined to monopolize the trade of the country; that they exercise a grievous tyranny over their own servants; that they do not respect the American territory; and that they instigate the Indians against American traders, as well us to persecute and annoy them in various other ways. But the most lamentable fact stated awfulness and sweetness of the disby him is, that the Indians are as rapidly melting saw that I had been searching for the door of away before the whites west of the Rocky Mountains, liverance on the wrong side of the room, in seeking as they are on our immediate western borders. He sense of the evil of sin from examining what I says, two thirds of all the tribes ever known in Ore- done, rather than what Gel is. I was convi gon, are now utterly extinct; and all the remaining that a view of the parity of God would best disco-Indians below Van Couver live in the most brutal, sottish, and degraded manner.

### NORFOLK EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The annual sermon before this County Association vas preached by Rev. Mr. Darfae of South Dedham; and, an excellent one it is. "And onto him shall the rious visions enjoyed of the infinite perfection of G gathering of the people be." (Gen. 49: 10) is the passage chosen as the foundation of the preacher's earnest discussion. His object is first to show the can take of the character of God. Wh certainty of the ultimate gathering of all nations " into at one sin after another, look at God. Fix your gi the fold and kingdom of the Redeemer;" secondly, on the splendor of his character. Look at a the means by which the event shall be accomplished; light of his glory. That glory disperses the thirdly, the practicability of increasing these means; and fourthly, to suggest some "considerations for shadows of the night. Palliations and even continued exertion in this great enterprise." We The mouth is stopped. David wrote the file file cannot give even an outline of the arguments by which | Psalm in the light of God's glory; with vivid s these several topics are sustained; nor is it necessary. hensions of the infinite majesty and excellene since the sermon itself is out of the press, and will character. It was that character clearly seen and circulate widely. Such clear and condensed views of awful holiness deeply felt, that gave him a h the claims of the American Education Society, need heart so strikingly depicted in that beautiful Po to be constantly spread our before the public, not The more we see of God, the more we shall only in the Society's "Annual Reports," and in see of ourselves. Look at him then; gaze anniversary addresses, but also in the justly venerated on his glorious holiness, and you cannot but see form of sermons, which will be more certainly read its true light, and cannot but be of an hand and deeply pondered by that class of community on contrite spirit. which reliance must be had to sustain the Society than any other form of publication. It is information of facts, and instruction in principles, that is demanded, to ensure success to this and every other benevolent enterprise, rather than strong appeals to the passions, or luxruiant feeding of the imagination. And how are these facts to be brought out, and these principles to be discussed, so connectedly, and fully and solemnly, as in the shape of sermons, which, founded as they are on the word of the living God. and invested with the sacredness of the pulpit, carry with them something of divine authority wherever they go, and appeal strongly to the religious principle in every man's bosom. It is doubtless an expense of abor and money well incurred by any auxiliary eduention society, to furnish its members every year with a copy of a sermon like that before us. It will ente many families that would otherwise but rarely possess an occasional printed sermon, and will be read by nany who would otherwise remain uninformed on the subject discussed, and will augment the resources of the Association, while it cherishes the spirit of per-

sonal piety, and hallowed zeal. The Norfolk Auxiliary Education Society is one of the earliest and most efficient supporters of the great cause of Ministerial Education promoted by the Parent Institution. Its zeal and efficiency have by no means been as constant and regularly increasing as they ought to have been; and some of its younger sisters may perhaps have " performed exploits " that ought to put its friends to the filush; yet we are not aware that there is any marked diminution of interest in this great cause in the county, nor any reason existing, why its annual supplies of pecuniary aid should not increase more and more, till the earth is filled with evangelical ministers, and with the glory of the Lord. Objections do exist, and ever have existed, to the whole scheme of charitable education .objections not without weight on the fairest minds. and most ingenious hearts; but all of them have not a feather's weight in the scale, against the abounding evidence of the utility of the scheme. Some of those objections are admirably met in the sermon before us. and others admit of being overturned with equal ease; the harvest, that he would send forth laborers into tion. (i.)
9th. Intended to reform and enlighten the wor his harvest." Certainly, it is not more clearly a duty to pray for the increase of laborers, than to laof its inhabitants? (j.)

10th. Direct from the Almighty, and commanding church is a parent, and she ought to educate her sons in sufficient numbers to enable her to perform her ed, how do you account for the poweriess industrial. whole duty to a world lying in wickedness. This plain argument is sufficient with us to sweep the board of all possible objections to the plan of ministerial education, judiciously conducted.

ed, how do you account for the powers to exerts upon those educated in its light, who paties to exert upon these educated in its light, who paties to exert upon the powers upon the powers of the plan of ministerial cast upon them by the Pagan and the Mahou tan." (k.)

# SPIRITUAL EMOTIONS.

How shall they be awakened? Here is a disciple of Christ who has known the blessedness of a broken tions," it is simply in accommodation to our node and contrite heart. The past seasons of deep he- conceiving of things. It declares the effect, to mility and lowliness of mind before God, come up than the cause. God is said to repeat, because before him among the most precious of his recollec- changes his course, and becomes liable to other tions. His involuntary exclamation is, "Oh, that it was with me as in days that are gone." We say:— nal course. So God is said to be angry, bec 1. Such lamentations will not help you. Sighing the effects that follow sin under his administ over departed spiritual emotions, will not recal nor like those effects that follow the indulgence of sec

awaken them. Confession of the guilt of a cold and among men. And so of all the other p unfeeling heart is a solemn duty, but this alone will cribed to God. The language is figurative, like it not break and humble that heart. In this, the mind which ascribes to God buddly organs, while he is is not taking the right direction, at least to only a spirit; like that which makes him z Rock, a Toac partial extent.

will not bring them. They do not obey the word of nor are his ways like our ways." It becomes command. They are not obedient to one's wishes or guard against the irreverence of thinking Him "" desires.

ject. Prayer for any kind of spiritual emotions, with- scem to be in the eye of the enquirer. At out having the objects suited to awaken them before great things made up of "trivial" the mind, will be in vain. Mere prayer for humility, irrespective of any other effort, would surely be a wisdom and power? and is it beneath him to failure. It would be like praying for knowledge upon his providence over all things made by him, a certain subject, without taking pains to investigate it. "converse familiarly" with those whom he h

ly and fully by merely fixing the mind on one's sins. food for the raven; and he tips the insect's wing " We do not get the most deep and affecting views its beautious colors; all upon one and the same be

in fact, an elevation of his character before the n ceive that excellence, the more correct, the more and humbling will be our views of sin. "Again seeth THEE, wherefore I ablior myself and repent dust and ashes." These men of broken hearts felt

light of God's moral excellence. The following remarks of Dr. Griffin are in point bere:—"While Mr. R. was conversing, I thought the awfal nature of sin, and would be most effect to produce true and deep repentance, self-bath and actual renunciation of sin; and my heart sa "Oh, for such views of God forever!

abomination of sin most deeply, as they saw it in

And the intense abhorrence of sin that may felt in the heavenly world, owes its power to the

To him who is desirous of a broken heart, we you will gain your end best, by the best views of the mind respecting sin, as the rising sun do-

### DOUBTS AND INCUIPIES

Mr. Editor. Dear Sir .- A young friend afflicted with an incurable disease, anxious respecting his future well-b pounded the following questions to which I communicate to you, with the that you can reply to them much more s than myself.

number of your valuable paper for the insertion few remarks relative to these erroneous app confident that they will meet his eye his attention, and believing that they will period incalculable benefit to himself and family. " To Mr. --

The following are the doubts which distract Me

1st. The inconsistency apparent in represen perfect God, existing unchangeable from whose decrees are immutable, as one who variety of circumstances repents, and is human passions and emotions, as grief,

venge, hatred, &c. (a.)

2nd. The seeming improbability that the "Gat
a thousand worlds" should converse so familia
and on such comparatively trivial subjects with
writers of the Old Testament. (b.)

In connection with this, ideas of the marrella
cutertained and expressed by the holy prophes

of ignorance and superstition. (c.)

3d. That a particular portion of the should be beloved above the remainder, by special indulgence, to the injury.

uction of many tribes inmical to them
4th. The divine authority adduced neight Scriptures to make war, destro

lands, revenge injuries, &c. in oppos cepts taught by our Saviour many 5th. The fact that the results of man's

the sword, &c. should be used as instraments struction in the hands of spiritual herings (f.) 6th. Relations purporting to be from leave scribing the creation, &c. somewhat opposed present prevailing astronomical and geological

created, should have power to induce un ture to disobey; the consequence of such diso

why is revelation still auknown to the largest ports

# NOTES.

(a.) When the Scriptures speak of God as repeing, and as " subject to human passions and n Sun, a Shield, &c.

2. Direct effort to summon up the desired emotions (b.) "God's thoughts are not like our though an one as ourselves," and comparing him seet. Prayer for one at limited posterior of the property of the prope 4. We add, a broken heart for sin, being the as co-workers with him? Truly his condescens Christian's desire, it will not be gained the most sure- wonderful! He talks with man; and he pr

(c.) What "ideas of the marvellous" the on or manufacture of spirite; by; particularly in regard to the monopolizing and sin will take its deepest, darkest hue, when the mind quirer refers too, we do not distinctly apprelant

August 9 He should have spec

ideas but such as are no events, under the

(d.) Why God cha rather than some oth as the depositary of tr degeneracy of manking self. "Even so, Fat thy sight." It was no but "for his own nan " to the injury " of ot ily. On the contrary, tions might be blessed destroyed indeed by the by the sword of Israe \* special indulgence an act of retributive (s.) God has the sa

by the sword, as by pe right to destroy proper an earthquake or the same right to require enemies of righteous mediate stroke of his q more fully developed, the Old; the spirit of I the disclosure of the d ples of the divine adm the "whole duty of but there are none between the two; the aged under the form than it is now encour it was then, and still is of men's bearts," ar niquities. But notwit elties chargeable on they were acknowled; very enemies, to be di The kings of Israel servants of Benhadad thority " has always, the New Dispensatio God," and "Love to (f.) Why should r

> be limited to any parti for the accomplish creatures animate and al. alike his? (g.) The Bible was nor astronomy, and ad to those subjects, just and good judgment not theory;—for it had no gard to that matter, th ens and the earth, and (h.) God has "cu er to induce one anoth the consequence of ing misery;" because, The soul that sinner

bor," be used as "

the hands of spiritur

else. What reason o

ner as men tempt one the temptations of Sat they not deserving of th (i.) The "mental that neither belief not volition is false. Volit primary element of box

am's "posterity" die voluntarily offend, the

visible " being," ten

(j.) Because infini and because men " lik knowledge." "Reve known a month, to the but for the resistance i Let the heart of man t vealed clearly to the ey The fault of man's jet

(k.) Ensily account venled fact, that the God, and is neither sub be: also, that "every evil, only evil, and the light, and will not co deeds are evil. They God. It conflicts wi happiness. A speculat constrained from them therefore their lives are language to God, is, "

These indeed are be of the numerous volum discussion of these and ed truth of God. Aud necess to them. But th jections lies too deep to No discussion, however the difficulties that po fortified in the convict of Reason. Till man Jesus, with the docilit the confiding temper claim on the teaching taught by that Spirit, w things of God, he h entangled in the sna meshes of a net prepa will vanish, and Tro sess the mind, that is of God in simplicity a [These mamers were pr

A PORTRAIT of W graved by William Ho Harding, has been le born the publisher, wi judge, does much cree ot. The particular fri Doctor will value it admiration his fine lit zeal in the cause of l &c. will doubtless be of possessing so good genius and labors has personal pleasure and i cause of virtue and hos

AN INQUIRY .- T present year says, the eminary at Andover, day of September, as the American Board, c sippose there must be of these statements. BOSTON RECORDER.

Him against whom it has arent's kindness and exchild weep bitterly on its of. ter of God that stamps disc aness! Every point to ature of sin. And on the which you elevate his char its lutefulness. Now every noral excellence of God is of glory to another. And it light. The clearer we per ore correct, the more deep r views of sin. "Against ned." " Now mine eye abhor myself and repent in men of broken hearts felt the

of Dr. Griffin are in point is conversing, I thought I excellent purity, grandeur, of the divine he sching for the door of deof the room, in seeking a from examining what I had God is. I was convinced f God would best discover would be most effectua ep repentance, self-leathing of sin; and my heart said, dod forever!" owes its power to the glo-

infinite perfection of God. of a broken heart, we say st, by the best views you of God. While you look k at God. Fix your gaze ory disperses the delusions as the rising sun does the tions and excuses perish. glory; with vivid appresty and excellence of hi , that gave him a broken ed in that beautiful Penlar the more we shall certainly

# INQUIRIES.

at him then; gaze intently

you cannot but see sin it t but be of an humble and

young friend of mine disease, and extreme and extreme well-being, has pro

u will find room in the ne me erroneous opinions, be il meet his eye and attract that they will prove of elf and family.

abts which distract Mr. epparent in representing hangeable from eternit de, as one who, under

d converse so familiarly, trivial subjects with the t. (b.) ideas of the marvelle by the holy prophets in cribing events during time

on of the human rac injury, and even die rity adduced in the war, destroy houses and in opposition to the pre-

epiritual beings. (f.) what opposed

inciple, which God himself misery to the transgresso

er shall be burned with

m and enlighten the world,

nalty which can be imagin-for the powerless influence atted in its light, who patient lying, cheating knaves so liberally and indignantly TES.

ores speak of God as repeatamodation to our mode of declares the effect, rather mid to repent, because mos comes liable to other trealmet, in pursuing his origider his administration, are w the indulgence of anger all the other passions if guage is figurative, like that dily organs, while he is a kes him a Rock, a Tower,

ways." It becomes us to re of thinking Him "such and comparing him with pride and limited powers he enquirer. Are not all te, the product of God's it beneath him to extend s made by him, and th those whom he hears Truly his condescension is mnn; and he provides tips the insect's wing with one and the same brond

distinctly apprehend.

events, under the guidance of " ignorance and su-

Why God chose Abraham and his posterity ther than some other portion of the human family, the depositary of true religion, amid the universa degeneracy of mankind, is a secret belonging to him-"Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in by sight." It was not for their sakes that he did it, for his own name's sake." Nor was it cone the injury " of other portions of the human fam-On the contrary, it was done that all other naons might be blessed. The tribes of Cannan were estroyed indeed by the hornet, and by disease, and the sword of Israel; not however as an act of special indulgence" to the chosen people, but as an act of retributive justice to those nations for their

the sword, as by pestilence, or by the hand of man s by the hand of an angel; and he has the same ght to destroy property by an invading army, as by earthquake or the lightning of heaven; and the name right to require man to inflict vengennce on the nemies of righteousness, as to inflict it by some imdiate stroke of his own hand .- The truth of God, is note fully developed in the New Testament than in the Oid; the spirit of love is more earnestly enjoined; the disclosure of the divine character, and the princieles of the divine administration is more clear; and he "whole duty of man " is more amply detailed; but there are none except imaginary incongruitie hetween the two; the spirit of war was not encourand under the former dispensation, any otherwise than it is now encouraged by the Providence of God; it was then, and still is permitted, " for the hardness of men's hearts," and for the punishment of men's aiquities. But notwithstanding all the apparent cruchies chargeable on Israel in their numerous wars, they were acknowledged by their cotemporaries, their very enemies, to be distinguished for their clemency. "The kings of Israel are merciful kings," said the servants of Benhadad to their Master. " Divine auin " has always, under both the Ancient and the New Dispensations, required of man " Love to God," and "Love to his neighbor."

Why should not "the results of man's la-" he used as " the instruments of destruction in the hands of spiritual beings," as well as any thing What reason can be assigned that God should imited to any particular class of instrumentalities for the accomplishment of his purposes? Are not all creatures animate and inanimate, material and spiritu-

(z.) The Bible was not designed to teach geology astronomy, and adapts its language to the appearares of things, whenever it has occasion to allude hase subjects, just as every man of common sense and good judgment now does; not to any particular eary;-for it had no other theory to support in regard to that matter, than that "God made the heavand the earth, and all things therein."

(h) God has "created" men. They have powto induce one another to disobey their Creator; and he consequence of such disobedience is never endng misery;" because, that disobedience is voluntary. The soul that sinneth it shall die." None of Adam's "posterity" die for his offence, unless they ily offend, themselves. Why may not an invisible " being," tempt men to sin in the same manher as men tempt one another? And if men wield to e temptations of Satan, and voluntarily disobey, are not deserving of threatened punishment?

(i.) The "mental philosophy" which teaches at neither belief nor unbelief can be influenced by tion is false. Volition, or, the will itself, is the mary element of both.

Because infinite wisdom would have it so: because men "like not to retain God in their nowledge." "Revelation" would not remain unnown a month, to the whole population of the earth, at for the resistance it meets from the human heart. Let the heart of man be right, and God is at once reealed clearly to the eye, in all his works; and when een in his works, his "word will run very swiftly." The fault of man's ignorance lies wholly in himself.

(k.) Easily accounted for, on the ground of the rerealed fact, that the carnal mind is enmity against ied, and is neither subject to his law nor indeed can be; also, that "every imagination of the heart is wil, only evil, and that continually." Men hate the ight, and will not come to the light because their eeds are evil. They do not receive the testimony of God. It conflicts with their passions and fancied appiness. A speculative assent to the truth may be instrained from them, by the abundant light surounding them, but their hearts do not yield to it, and therefore their lives are not regulated by it. Their language to God, is, " Depart from us, for we desire of the knowledge of thy ways."

ortified in the conviction of the paramount authority of Reason. Till man takes his place at the feet of Jesus, with the docility of Mary of Bethany, or with the confiding temper of a "little child," he has no claim on the teaching of the Holy Spirit; and unless taught by that Spirit, which alone searcheth the deep things of God, he has no security against becoming stangled in the spares of the wicked one, or the hes of a net prepared by his own hand. Doubts will vanish, and Truth in full orbed lustre will posthe mind, that is ready to receive the testimony of God in simplicity and godly sincerity.

These answers were prepared several weeks ago, but were nanosdably deferred .- Publishes.]

A PORTRAIT of William E. Channing, D. D., en- Anniversary Address to the class of Graduates freed by William Hoogland, from a painting of C. Harding, has been left with us by Nathaniel Dearborn the publisher, which, so far as we are able to judge, does much credit to all engaged in bringing it The particular friends and acquaintance of the Doctor will value it much; and those who hold in admiration his fine literary talents, and his glowing zeal in the cause of Peace, Abolition, Temperance, &c. will doubtless be gratified with the opportunity of possessing so good a likeness of the man whose genius and labors have so often contributed to their cause of virtue and humanity.

He should have specified. The prophets entertain no of misapprehension, we invite those to whom this | samed in great abundance, ought to be well underideas but such as are according to truth, and describe matter belongs, to correct the Almanac, or confirm it, as the case may be.

### MR. L. TAPPAN'S CASE.

With pleasure, as an act of courtesy, we admit the following communication, explanatory of a course we have ventured to disapprove. Let every man judge for himself. It is no part of our business to impugn the motives that influenced to the publication in que tion; we look only at the publication itself, and its distribution. No difficulty arises in any church, which does not involve "principles," great, and perhaps fundamental principles. They ought to be discussed and understood; and there is a proper place for the discussion; and there are proper limits within which the discussion should be confined; and those limits we conceive to be, the church itself. If Mr. T. and others judge differently, they certainly have a perfect right to their own judgment, and it is not our wish to interfere with it, farther than to show our opinion. But we are constrained by a conviction of duty to Christ and his cause to say, that with all respect for the motives of the publication of the " Proceedings, &c." we do not believe that the smallest good can result from it; and that were the practice generally imitated, it would introduce a flood of evils, not to be restrained but by the voice that says, "Hitherto shall thou come, but no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." To the Editor of the Boston Recorder.

Some one has sent me your paper of the 19th, and directed my attention to your remarks, expressing a dislike to the publication and distribution of the Proceedings of the Session of Broadway Tahernaclo Church, &c. against me. As it is evident that you did not read the proceedings or misapprehended the subject, I beg loave to make such explanations as may tend to acquaint your readers with the reasons of the publication, &c. It was supposed that very important principles, affecting Christian liberty and church discipline, were involved in this case, and that the interests of religion, both among Congregationalists and Presbyterians, would be promoted by a true and temperate statement of the facts, &c. Ac. cordingly an edition was published in a paniphlet of 64 pp. and, to save postage, the same types were used in striking off copies, in newspaper form, to supply distant ministers, officers of churches, and a few other persons. It is a mistake, therefore, to con-

few other persons. It is a mistake, therefore, to consider the publication as a heralding Zion's infirmities and sins before a scornful and exulting world, or merely spreading abroad the grievances of anindividual. Did the Proceedings, &c. contain merely the troubles of a single church, or the grievances of an individual, there would have been no good reason to trumpet them over the whole land; but if proceedings in several ecclesiastical courts, that had already attained considerable notoriety without the agency of the parties concerned, contained matters of great importance, affecting individual rights and the welfare the parties concerned, contained matters of great importance, affecting individual rights and the welfare of churches, (as I was assured by many influential ministers and laymen.) and such as ought to be spread before ministers, elders and deacons, perhaps your readers will see that public considerations, rather than private griefs, induced the publication referred to. I respectfully ask that the publication may be read by those to whom it has been addressed; at least, that no Christian brother will severely censure the publication, or mode of distribution, until he fully understands the subject. Justice to both parties, in this case, and a just regard to the cause of truth.

this case, and a just regard to the cause of truth, Christian liberty, & religion itself, seem to fequire this. I am not a little surprised, I confess, that the editor of a religious paper, in a Congregational communi-ty, should be unable to see " how New England, for example, can be particularly interested " in the pro-ceedings at the Broadway Tabernacle. Although no "civil war" \* rages there, yet a perusal of the Pro-ceedings, &c. will, it is believed, satisfy your readers that a most extraordinary and tyrannical attempt has been made (in a Presbyterian church, lately known as a Congregational church) to trample upon freedom of speech and the rights of conscience under the forms of ecclesiastical jurisprudence. Do not such proceedings affect the rights of every church member of all denominations, and should my the Giorde and advocates of count designing. of all denominations, and should more the friends and advocates of sound discipline, gospel order, and Chris-tian liberty, rejoice in every temperate and successful effort to protect the religious rights of church members, and withstand the encro ments of eccl cal tyranny? I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedie servant, Lewis TAPFAN. New York, July 25, 1839.

"The disaffected members of the church have chiefly with-trawn, and united with other churches. About forty from the Tatermache united with the "New York Congregational Church," Rev. Henry Benedict, pastor, the first Lord's day

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OF PARKER & FOX'S GRAMMAR: Part I. Published by several friends of real improve-ment. pp. 38. Boston; S. Harris. 1839.

It appears that some gentlemen in the " Literary Emorium," have taken umbrage, justly or unjustly, at an andue influence supposed to be exerted by some of the teachers of the public schools in the city, to secure the troduction of their own published school books, in reference to others of a more meritorious character We do not profess to be adopts in the art of criticism, nor to be acquainted with the mysteries of the science; yet if we have conceived rightly of the nature of hyper-criticism, not a few striking examples of it are to be met with in this Review. Without pretending to have read the whole of its 38 octave pages, we venture ton, ordered every member of the houses of Jardine & Co. and Dent & Co. two of the largest opiom deal-These indeed are but broken hints on points of infaite importance. The Querist cannot be ignorant
of the numerous volumes abroad, devoted to the full
decusion of these and other objections to the revealits or defects of the "Grammar," (or, perhaps we
its or defects of the "Grammar," (or, perhaps we
its or defects of the "Grammar," (or, perhaps we
condomn, who had been detected in smuggling decussion of these and other objections to the revealed reduction of the control of God. And he doubtless has the means of should say, of the "Treatise" on Grammar) we should say, of the "Treatise" on Grammar) we should say, of the "Treatise" and forming the control of the European factors to them. But the grand source of all these objections lies too deep to be reached by argumentation.

No discussion, however full and clear, will obviate the control of the Europeans and in our country than some should judge it to possess higher merit than some should be a should judge it to possess higher merit than some should be a should be other "Grammars" in common use in our country schools.

Addresses delivered at the inauguration of the

Professors of Middlebury College, March 18, 1839. pp. 56. 8vo.

The Addresses are four in number; by Professors Stoddard, Adams, Thwing and Hough. And all of them must have been listened to with delight, and may be read with great pleasure and profit. Middlebory College is highly favored, in the literary as well as religious character of its instructors, from the President downwards, and deserves as much as ever, if not more, the confidence and increasing patronage of the public. An Institution so highly blessed of God, will not be neglected by good men.

of the Vermont Medical College, in Woodstock, delivered June 12, 1839. pp. 12. By David Palmer, M. D. President of the College.

Sufficiently elaborate to be useful, and well stored with judicious counsels to the practical physician, in the various interesting relations he sustains to society. The remarks of the author on Infidelity, and his implied censure on those physicians who trifls with the religious hopes and fears of their patients, are especially worthy of remembrance by every member of the profession.

Personal pleasure and improvement, as well as to the THIRD ANNUAL REPORT, of the American Physiological Society, together with the proceedings at the annual meeting, June 1, 1839. Boston; G. W. Light. 1839.

stood; for however unperceived that influence may be, it cannot but be great, and will be salutary or deleterious, according to the wisdom used in the selection of them, and the quantities and circumstances in which they are taken. A plain and judicious discussion of the subject, like that before us, ought to be thankfully received.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES .- Mr. Phineas R. Hunt, Printer, of Bath, N. Y., and Mrs. Abigail N. Hunt, of Conway, Mass. destined to the Madras mission, and Miss Eliza Agnew, of New York city, Miss Sarah F. Brown, of Newark, N. J., and Miss Jane E. Lathrop, of Bozrah, Ct. destined to the Ceylon mission, under the direction of the A. B. C. F. M. sailed from this port in the Ship Black Warrior for Colombo, on the 30th ult. Religious services were held on board the ship, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of Philadelphia.

TRACT VISITATION AND MISSIONARY EFFORT IN BOSTON.—The monthly meeting of Tract Visiters, under the superintendence of T. Thwing, was attended at Rev. Mr. Neale's Vestry on Monday afternoon, July 29. From the statements made at the meeting it appears, that during six months ending July 1st, the missionary made 1,724 visits; attended 55 merid meatures and appears of the property of the pr social meetings; and superintended the Tract Visita-Visiters, who have distributed 35. tion, having 114 Visiters, who have distributed 35,-200 Tracts, and 14 Bibles, with 3 large Testaments; persuaded 10 persons to attend public worship. And 43 children and youth have been gathered into Sab-bath schools and Bible classes. Only four conver-sions have been reported. In the families visited by the Missionary during the six months, there have been 30 deaths.

been 30 deaths.

It would seem that the Christian churches in this
city, if they studied their own interest, as churches,
even if they had no higher motive, would be induced to make vigorous effort, and exercise great self-denial, in order to benefit the great mass of our population whom the ordinary means of grace do not casely. But you have they do not

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

Installation.—Rev. A. A. Phillips was installed, on the 24th ult. Pastor of the First Free Congregational Church, worshipping in Marlboro' Chapel, in this city. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Leavitt, of Bedford; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Burnap, of Lowell; city. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Leavitt, or Bedford; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Burnap, of Lowell; Acts 17: 6—" These that have turned the world upside down, are come hither also." Installing Prayer by Rev. H. Winslew, of this city; Charge to the Pastor by Rev. E. Fisk, of Wrentham; and Fellowship of the Churches by Rev. J. S. C. Abbot, of Roxhury.

Installation.—The Rev. THOMAS M. SMITH. late of Catskill, N. Y., on the 24th of July, was installed as Pustor of the North Congregational Church in New Bedford, in connection with the Rev. Sylvester Holmes. A numerous Ecclesiastical Council, and delegates from other churches were present, and the public services were listened to with interested attention by a large audience, including members of all de-nominations among our citizens. The order of exer-cises was as follows:—

es was as follows:—
Authem, by the Choir; Invocation and Reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Thomas Robbins, D. D., of Mattapoisett; Anthem; Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Briggs, of Taunton; Sermon, by Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., of the Theological Seminary at Andover, from I. Timothy, iv. 15; Anthem; Ordaining Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Cobb, of N. Rochester; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Bigelow, of Rochester; Address to the People, by Rev. Mr. Fowler, of Fall River; Benediction, by the Pastor.

In the afternoon a public sale of pews was held at the Church, and a considerable analysis of those nor. Scriptures, by Rev. Thomas Robbins, D. D., of

the Church, and a considerable number of those not originally disposed of in this new and beautiful edifice were taken up at liberal prices, making an aggregate of sixty-two hundred dollars. We are happy in congratulating the members of this long established and respectable society upon the favorable auspices which are continued to them in the absence of their senior pastor, who is now acting under engagements for several years as Secretary of the American Bible So-ciety, and we are fully justified in saying that their undiminished harmony and prosperity will be assisted with the best wishes of all of other denominations.

# Summary of News.

Arrival of the British Queen: Six Days Later from England.—The splendid new steamer British Queen arrived at New York on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. She left London on the evening of the 10th, and Portsmouth at half past 12, on the 12th. She is commanded by Lieut. Roberts, of the British Navy, who was master of the Sirius, the first steamship that arrived in the United States from across the

thantic.

The commercial intelligence is no better than we

and few sales made.

The latest intelligence from the seat of war, in the The latest intelligence from the seat of war, in the Sultan's dominions, was that a smart skirmish had taken place between the advanced guard of the Turkish army and a party of Egyptian cavalry, in which the latter had the worst of it. A report was current that the French Admiral Roussin had orders from his government to prevent a collision between the Turk-

government to prevent a collision between the Turk-ish and Egyptian fleets.

Calcutta papers to 8th May were received at Lon-don on the 9th inst. by over-land mail. They con-tain important intelligence from Canton to 16th March, which had been just received by an arrival at Madras. tendent of the factory at the request of his country-men, and also the American and Spanish residents, struck each their respective flags, which were usually displayed over their buildings. Business of all kinds

was at a stand. There was a rumor in London, on the 11th, of There was a rumor in London, on the 11th, of continued serious disturbances in Birmingham, on Monday and Tuesday. The Mayor of Birmingham, in a letter to Lord John Russell, of the latest date, speaks however of no renewed disturbances, and the quiet of the town was so far restored that very little

quiet of the town was so far restored that very little delay would occur before business proceeded in its accustomed course. Arrests were still taking place among the leaders of the Chartist convention.

There appeared to be much distress in some parts of Ireland. At Rantry, 2000 out of a population of 7000, were in a state bordering on starvation. Notwithstanding this, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he thought that the less discussion there was on this subject, the better.

From a recent Parliament report, it was ascertained that within the last ten years, there were 92 steam-

that within the last ten years, there were 92 steam-boat accidents, with a loss of 634 human lives, and 688 cattle thrown overboard and scalded to death. Since the commencement of 1838, there have been 22 accidents, and 187 lives lost. A Steamboat Board is to be appointed to examine and regulate steam ves-

British Parliament .- London papers of July 5, British Parliament.—London papers of July 5, contain the commencement of the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on opening the financial Budget for the year. The part of the speech published contains some facts in relation to the expenditures in Canada, which are deserving of notice.

The expense incurred in Canada he wished to be clearly stated to the House: he would conceal nothing. The complete accounts from Canada had not been received to a later date than March 31, 1838. The total extra expenditure, in consequence of the disc

AN INQUIRY.—The Christian Almanac of the Present year says, the Anniversary of the Theological Seminary at Andover, occurs on the second Wednesday of September, and that the Annual Meeting of Boston; G. W. Light, No. 1 Cornhill. 1839.

THE RIGHT USE OF FRUITS. Health Tract. No. 4. By Dr. William A. Alcott. pp. 24, 12mo. 4. B

MEXICO AND TEXAS. - The Correspondent of the

MEXICO AND PEXAS.—The Correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, under date of London, July 10th, writes:—

Lust night Lord Palmerston, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in answer to Mr. O'Connell, who desired to know whether anything had been done towards recognizing the State of Texas, or securing its independence, declared that an application had been made to this government last year by Texas, and that he pendence, declared that an application had been made to this government last year by Texas, and that he had informed the persons sent here that "the general principle of this government was to acknowledge every State that was de facto and permanently inde-pendent, but they were not then prepared to acknowledge the independence of Texas. He had also to state that as soon as he had heard that the British Minister had succeeded in efficience a recognition state that as soon as he had heard that the British Minister had soucceeded in effecting a reconciliation between the French and Mexicons, instructions had been forwarded to him to endeavor to bring about some understanding between Mexico and Texas.

From Texas.—We have our files to the 11th in-ant, inclusive. The rumored arrival of 4,000 troops ear Metamoras, caused some excitement—not fear. near aretamoras, caused some excitement—not rear. Detachments of Texian troops had marched to the frontier to meet them. It is believed the Indians are in concert with the Mexicans. The crops are in admirable condition, and emigration is pouring into such an extent that the road from the Sabine to the Trinity is lined with wagons.—New Orleans paper.

War among the Cherokees .- By the Boonville (Mo.) Emigrant of the 11th inst. we have the follow-ing unpleasant intelligence from the Cherokee nation: "We are informed by a gentleman directly from Arkansas, that a war is now raging among the Chero-

"It appears that difficulties and dissensions, origina-The appears that dimentices and dissensions originating in an onwillingness on the part of Ross and others to submit to the terms of the treaty by which they ceded to the United States the territory formerly occupied by them, had resolved themselves into two par cupied by them, and resolved themselves into two parties, the Ross party and the Ridge party, each contending for the ascendency. The followers of Bushyhead, as he is called, may, we presume, be said to constitute a third party. This latter individual, however, has hitherto acted rather in the character of pacificator, and has employed himself chiefly in efforts to effect a reconciliation.

to effect a reconciliation.

"On June 30th, their National Council assembled

"The rejection of a law for the purpose of legislation. The rejection of a law proposed by a member of the Ridge party so highly offended them, that they withdrew from the Council; and subsequently the Ross party resolved to destroy all the chieflains of the Ridge party, appointing for the execution of this purpose a committee of forty in-viduals to each of said chiefs. They succeeded in violusis to each of end chiefs. They succeeded in accomplishing their bloody design in every instance but one. One single chief (his name forgotten) happened not to be at home. He rallied the Ridge party, and on the 28th marched upon the Ross party; a battle ensued, which resulted in a loss on both sides, variously estimated at from forty to seventy lives. Ross was among the slain. Now that Ridge and Ross are both dead, it is hoped, and believed by many, that Bushy-head, by his great populority with his tribe, will yet succeed in effecting a reconciliation between the parties. The Cherokees refuse to re-ceive the beef with which the contracting agent was furnishing them, and have threatened to take his life unless he pays them the money."

Naval.—By examining the Navy Register, it is found that there are now in the Navy one hundred and twenty-seven Lieutenants, who have been twenty years and upward in service, and that thirty of these entered the service twenty seren years ago. There are also seventy-nine Passed Midshipmen, who have been in the service eleven years and upward, and are still waiting for promotion.

Bread Stuffs .- The Pittsburg Gazette of the 22d inst. states that flour was selling there on that day at \$3,50 per bbl. In some parts of Ohio, it is added, wheat has fallen within three or four weeks past from \$1,50 to 75 cents per bushel. At Louisville, wheat was selling at 75 cents, but it was expected to fall to 02 1.2 cents. The continuy of attendant Crops has occasioned this great decline in prices.

Union College.-The annual Commencement at Union College, Schenectudy, took place on Wednes-day last. Thirty one young gentlemen delivered ora-tions on the occasion. Honorary degrees were con-ferred, among others, upon the Hon. W. L. Marcy and Prof. Alden, of Williams College.

Silk Growing .- A gentleman in Hartford is feeding 200,000 worms, small and large, who consume about 75 pounds of mulberry leaves a day.

Rail Roads .- There are about 4000 miles of railpads in the United States, engrossing a capital of at least \$70,000,000.

The Texas government have paid an indemnity of

\$12,000 to our government, for two American mer-chant vessels, illegally seized in Texas some years

The Mint.-There have been rate in the A long investigation has been going on at New Or-leans, and the result has been carried to Washington by Mr. Stidell, the District Attorney. It appears that the expenses of the establishment in salaries, &c were \$52,000 and the amount of money coined \$40, 243! A profitable experiment.—N. Y. Eve. Star.

Colonization.-Elliot Cresson, Esq. has collected for the Colonization Society \$6600, in about two weeks, in the neighborhood of New London, Conn. In New London two gentlemen contributed \$1000 ach, and in Stonington one gave \$1000, and another \$500.

hear.) That was not the proper time to discuss the policy adopted towards Canada, but he thought the house would be of opinion, as long as the colonies terr retained, all means necessary must be used for their protection. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman then went into a detail of the increased military force, and other causes, which led to the extra expense in Canada.

Some two and a half or three feet and the swimming bath, clinging but he shart trong with the water inside the swimming bath, clinging bath, clinging house would be of opinion, as long as the colonies to prove the shart trongs which the water in this situation will commence on the start trongs which the water in this situation will commence on the start trongs which the water in this situation will commence on the start trongs which the water in this situation will commence on the start trongs which the water in the start trong the start of this Institution will commence on the start trong the start of this Institution will commence on the start trong the start of this Institution will commence on the start trong the start of this Institution will commence on the start trong the start of this Institution will commence on the start trong the start of the water, inside the swimming bath, clinging the sectors of the start of this Institution will commence on the start of the water, inside the swimming bath, clinging the sectors of the start of this Institution will commence on the start of the water, inside the swimming bath, clinging the sectors of the start of the star citate him proved unavailing.— Transcript.

### NOTICES.

The next regular meeting of MIDDLESEX SOUTH ASSOCIATION, is hereby notified to be held, on Tuesday, August 6th at 2 o'clock P. M. at the home of Rev. E. Nawhall, is John Storns, Scribe of Association. Holitaton, July 23, 1839.

THE TAUNTON ASSOCIATION, will hold its next regular meeting, in Taunton, at the residence of Rev. Mr. Malthy, on Tuesday, August 6th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Attleboro', July 15, 1839. J. Crane, Scribe.

THE BROOKFIELD ASSOCIATION will meet at the house of Rev. Mr. Eston, in Hardwick, on Tuesday, August 6th, at colock P. M. Banuel A. Fay, Scribe. Barre, July 15, 1839.

### MARRIAGES.

In this city, on the 26th inst. by Rev. Dr. Anderson; hineas R. Hunt, of Bath, N. Y., to Miss Abigail Nim Conwny, Mass., designated to the mission of the Ame runeas R. Hunt, of Bath, N. V., to Miss Abigail Nims, of Conway, Mass., designated to the mission of the American Board in Madras.

On Wednesday evening, last week, Mr. Marshall T. Scud-ler, to Miss Rebecca C. Blatchford, both of Boston, Capt. Joshua Buffun, Superintendent of the Saltor's Home, o Miss Ruth H. Guriand—Mr. George A. Nichols, to Miss Hayr B. Hubbard.

Mary R. Hubburd.
In Watertown, by Rev. Dr. Francis, Mr. Charles G. King,
of Boston, to Miss Helen M. Stone, of W.
In West Springfield, Rev. Alexander Montgomery, to Miss
Loura A. daughter of Mr. Harves, Bliss.
In Duxbury, Capt. Excised Treat, Jr. of Boston, to Miss Sarah W. daughter of Geo. P. Richardson, Esq.
In Chatham, July 28th, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, of
Brewster, Rev. Charles Rockwell, to Miss Mary Howes, butle
of Chatham. At Leyton, Eng. Mr. John J. Osborn, of New York, to Emm. daughter of the late Mr. John Trotman, of Dursten Centerbile.

### DEATHS.

In this city, on Monday, Elizabeth N. Balsh, aged 30. In Quincy, Mr. Edward Veazle, 20. In Duxbury, July 19, Mr. Colson Sampson, 81, a revolution y pensioner; he entered the U. S. service at 16. In Brighton, Mr. Hirson French, 34. In Sangervite, Me. widow Sarah Spooner, 75. In Mariboro', 14th, by the kick of a horse, Mr. Walte Coults, 45.

In Alstead, Mr. Stephen Brigham, 77.

Lu Providence, on Saturday, Henry S. Angell, Esq.

In Providence, on Saturday, Henry S. Angell, Esq. Int. ashier of the Traders' Bank, 31.
In Keene, N. H. Mrs, Louisa, wife of Mr. Orlando Coolidge and daughter of Deacon Jones Woodward, of Mariboro', 3sd In Waldoboro', Mr. Paul Mink, a revolutionary pensioner

In Milan, Ohio, Mr. Timothy Concklin, 96, a Lieutenant The Army under Washington.

In Richmond, (Texas.) Dr. Berl. Austin, 46, sen of the late Hou. Hen). Austin, of this city.

In Edinburgh, Seculand, Rev. Archibald Allison, LL. D. Stextensively known in the literary world by his Essay of Taste, and volumes of Sermons.

Brighton Market .- Monday, July 29, 1839

Brighton Market-Monday, July 29, 1839.

From the Daily Attertises & Patriot.

At market 170 Beef Cuttle, including those unsold last week, 12 Cows and Galves, 110 Stores, and 2606 Sheep.

Patress—Reef Cattle—Sales were quick, and prices of last week were fully austinued. We quote first quality \$6.0 a.7.25, second quality 7.50 a.7.75; third quality 6.50 a.7.25, second quality 7.50 a.7.75; third quality 6.50 a.7.25.

Cause and Catees—Sales as \$28.5, 33, 45, 54, and 60.

Stores—About half at market were sold in one lot; we did not learn the price; a tew only were peddled.

Sheep—Dull; some lots were sold of old Sheep at 50c pet head less than they cost in the contry. We noticed a few lots of Wethers from Hosick, N. Y. sold for less than the critical cost.—We quote lost from 125 to 550.

Steine—None at market, except a very few old Hogs us sold last week, and there appears to be no demand. The old Hogs were very fine, and were taken for 7.1-4c, mostly flar rows.

### FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

is in contemplation to publish, at the office of the ton Mercantile Journal, a weekly paper with the to be devoted to the interests of TEMPERANCE, Mo

# NEW BOOKS.

DROF. SILLIMAN'S Edition of Bakewell's Geology.
Dwight's Theology, new edition.
Foster's Hook-Keeping, new edition.
Griffiu's Sermons and Memoris—2 vols. 8vo.
Townsend's Bible, arranged in historical and chronological

order—2 vols. 800.

Memoirs of Mrs. Smith.

Lauman's History of Michigan.

Abbett's New Books, &c. For sale by PERKINS AND

MARVIN, 114 Washington street.

Aug. 2.

HIIS valuable and popular series of Reading Books, by B. D. Emerson, late Principal of the Adams Grammar only consisting of a selection for exercises in Reading, from dard British and American authors, in prose and verse now published and offered for sale to the Trade, by LID, EENDALL & LINCOLN, 29 Washington street. The First Class Reader, intended for the higher classes of

These works are now so generally known and so extensive

# The Bride of Fort Edward;

EXEMSELY Leave.—Michael Monday, who keeps a Grocery in Elliot street, was brought before the Police Court, and convicted of having sold spirit in violation of the license law. Being the second offence, he was fined \$15 and costs.

Application for Pardon.—At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of this state, an application was made for the pardon of Benjamin Cammings of Freetown, who was lately found guilty, on trial before the Supreme Judicial Court, of the murder of Asx Clark, Jr. and sentenced to death. The petitisners were heard by the committee of the Council, and the Chief Justice who pressided on the trial attended with minnies of the evidence. It did not appear that thore were mitigating circumstances to justify the interference of the executive in arresting the sentence of the law, and the report of the committee to that effect was unanimously accepted by the Council. The 7th day of August next is appointed for the execution of the prisoner.—Daily Mir.

Among the passengers of the Great Western, are Col. Mudge and other gentlemen, appointed by the Executive in Brisbabre, Mass presents a view of five states. Block Island, in the Sound, only four.

The Rev. John Ladlow, D. D. now provest of the University of Pennsylvania, has been elected preside of Rugar's College, at New Brunswick.

Think Cherch at New York is to be rebuilt, and the Chief of the Rugar's College, at New Brunswick.

Think Cherch at New York is to be rebuilt, and pleasance which and received in the Rugar's College, at New Brunswick.

Think Cherch at New Fork of the Rugar's College, at New Brunswick.

Think Cherch at New York is to be nebulit, and pleasance which are already the received for the minner of the prisoner.—Bully Mir.

The Rev. John Ladlow, D. D. now provest of the Council to the presence of the committee of the presence of the presen

ON. Vocal Music, 87 09 2 00 3 00 7 00 6 09

Board at the Seminary House, where the Pupils are with some of the teachers, is charged at cost, which for the present term amounts, on an average, to only \$1,95 per week, including washing and lights, some paying a little more, and some less, according to the quality of the room, &c. These who wisk for Board will do well to apply soon, as many were disappointed at the commencement of the present term, not applying uilt the House was full. Private Board in food families can also be had for about \$2.00 per week.

The Seminary is two readly situated for the attendance.

likes can also be had for about \$2.00 per week.

The Seminary is two rolly situated for the attendance of Ladies from Boston, being but about a mile from the market, and making but a healthy walk to most parts of the city, as hundreds can testify who have been, or are now in constant attendance—some for two or three years, in the enjoyment of uninterrupted health; indeed some very feeble young Ladies have found their health greatly improved by the exercise, and by the free air enjoyed in the Seminary. The Institution was never in a better condition than at present, and the seminary in the continue to merit the reputation it has enjoyed. It is important, for the convenient arrangement of the chasses, that scholars should be in on the first day.

A. J. BELLOWS,

Condition of the African Race.

A N Inquiry into the Condition and Prospects of the African Race in the United States; and the means of bettering its fortunes. By an American: 1 vol. 12mo. Received, for sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington at. 42. Peirce's Grammar,

THE Grammar of the English Language. By Oliver B. Pierce, of Rome, N. Y.—12mo, pp. 384,
The School Friend: or Lessons in Prace and Verse; for the use of Schools. By the author of American Popular Lessons. Just published, received for sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street.

Marshall on the Constitution. THE Writings of John Marshall, late Chief Justiee of the United States, on the Federal Constitution, 1 vol. roys. 1 stor. Just published by JAMES MUNROE & CO. 134 Washington street.

Last Days of the Saviour; or, History of the Lord's Passion, from the German of Oislansen.

"More Christ vita Mund.". Aug. 2.

Valuable Standard Theological Works,&c.

Valuable Standard Theological Works, &c.

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ington street, Boston,
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## NOTICE.

ET all those interested, read the following:—

Mr. Mend. Dear Sir,—A sincere desire that all who
are suffering under the same affliction that I had for years
endured, without the least hopes of ever being relieved,
prompts me to make the following statement; that others
alike afflicted may awail themselves of that sure relief, which
all who will may awail themselves of that sure relief, which
all who will may awail themselves.

prompts me to make the following statement; that omer nike afflicted may awall themselves of that sure relief, which all who will may now obtain.

About eight years since, I had the misfortune to be badly Ruptured, and for three years previous to the past, had suffered much. I had had several of the most celebrated trusses for sale in Boston, applied by those who professed much skill and experience in subpring the instrument, assuring me of the superiority of this over all other Trusses. But none of these afforcied me relief. My Rupture continued, asternit to my because the superiority of this over all other Trusses. But none of these afforcied me relief. My Rupture continued asternit to my because the superiority of this over all other Trusses. In 1838, I applied to D. Mead, No. 6 Winter street, Buston, who fitted me to one of Thosp novie Parkset. Trusses, but had britis british the balance it would bely me essay however, I was induced to put one on, and make a trial of it. I found it perfectly case to user, and to effect all y secure the Rupture has long since caused to make its appearance. I have no sufferings whatever on account of it, and consider may sell periority case in. I am confident there are none, however pastly afflected, but might be carried to the form of the form of the foundation of the order of these Trusses and the carried of the Trusses. Ambes Bourweell.

Hobbern, July 27, 1839.

Commenced and the carried of the street of the property and the street of the property are the street of the property and the

urn, July 27, 1839. The Truss.

Woburn, July 27, 1899.

Numerous other certificates similar to the above, may be seen at the Agent's Rooms, and private reference given to many gentlemen in Rooton, who have been cires, or perfectly reflected, by THOMPSUN STATEST TRUSS.

Recommendation from Dr. Hayward, Principal Surgeon of the Mass. General Rooton, being so constructed that the roots of the Truss increased or lessessed at the will of the wester, is, on that account, in the opinion of the Subscriber, superior to most of the instruments of the kind on the use.

Geo. Hayward.

and Physicians of Roston.

ford immediate relief.

CURE scarranted in all cases of Labs and CHILDERN.

D. MEAD, No. 6, Winter street, Boston,

Sole Agent for Boston and Vicinity.

N. B.—The Truss, with directions for applying it, can lead at any distance. It will be necessary to know up which sade the rupture is, and the number of inches measuring around the hips.

Sm. Jug. 2.

# The Bride of Fort reward. FOUNDED on an incident of the Revolution. Just received at No. 47 Washington street, by CROCKER & Aug. 2. BREWSTER. Newton's Pleasures of Personal Religion; THE SCHOOL LIBRARY. MARSH, CAPEN, LYON & WEBH, 109 Washington of the sanction of the Massachusetts Board of Education, a collection of original and selected works, entitled, The School birary. The Library will embrace two series of first volumes such, the one to be in 1eno., averaging from 2/0 to 2-0 pages per

The Journal of Commerce says Saddle Mountain, in Berkshire, Mass, presents a view of five states, in Berkshire, Mass, presents a view of five states, like k laind, in the Sound, only four.

Miss Mary Macamara, daughter of Col. M. of Salisbury, N. C. while riding on horseback, was ron away with, thrown against a tree and killed.

The Rev. John Laddow, D. D. now provest of the L. White Market and the College, at New Branswick.

Trinity Cherch at New York is to be rebuilt, and workness are already employed in the demolitation of the present structure.

We notice the premature death at Middlebury, Ohino, of George Powers, Eaq. a member of the bars, and a Whig State Senator, from Bronchitis, caused and a Whig State Senator, from Bronchitis, caused in a Whig State Senator, from Bronchitis, caused the premature of the Sacs and Siour, and a Whig State Senator, from Bronchitis, caused the productors are between the Sacs and Siour, and a Whig State Senator, from Bronchitis, caused the productors are between the Sacs and Siour, and a Whig State Senator, from Bronchitis, caused the productors are between the Sacs and Siour, and a Whig State Senator, from Bronchitis, caused the principle of the College, and the Whigh State Senator, from Bronchitis, caused and a Whig State Senator, from Bronchitis, caused the principle of the Sacs and Siour, and a Whig State Senator, from Bronchitis, caused the principle of the Sacs and Siour, and a Whig State Senator, from Bronchitis, caused the principle of the Sacs and Siour, and a Whig State Senator, from Bronchitis, caused the principle of the Sacs and Siour, and a Whig State Senator, from Bronchitis, caused the principle of the Sacs and Siour, and a Whig State Senator, from Bronchitis, caused the principle of the Sacs and Siour, and a Whig State Senator, from Bronchitis, caused the principle of the Sacs and Siour, and a Whig State Senator, from Bronchitis, caused the principle of the Sacs and Siour, and a Whig State Senator, from Bronchitis, caused the Sacs and Siour, and a Whig State

### Poetry.

### From the Green Mountain Emporium THE CITIES OF THE PLAIN.

BY J. G. WHITTIER. While the sword of the Angel yet slumbers undrawn Away from the doom'd and deserted of God-Away, for the Spoiler is rushing abroad " The warning was spoken-the righteons had gone, And the proud ones of Sodom were feasting alone; All gay was the banquet—the revel was long, With the pouring of wine and the breathing of song. Twas an evening of beauty. The air was perfume, The earth was all greenness, the trees were all bloom And south the delicate viol was heard, Like the murmur of love or the notes of a bird. And beautiful creatures moved down in the dance With the magic of motion and sunshine of glance; And white arms wreath'd lightly, and tresses fell free, As the plumage of birds in some tropical tree. And the shrine of the idol was lighted on high, And the worship was blended with blasphemy's word. And the wine-bibber scoff'd at the name of the Lord! Hark! the growl of the thunder-the quaking of earth Wo-wo to the worship, and we to the mirth The black sky has open'd there's flame in the sig-The red arm of vengeance is lifted and bare And the shrink of the dving rose wild where the sons And the low tone of love had been whisper'd along; For the flerce flames went lightly o'er palace and bo Like the red tongues of demons, to blast and devour: Bown-down, on the fallen, the red ruin rain'd, And the reveller ank with his wine-cup undrained; The toot of the dancer, the music's loved thrill, And the shout and the laughter grew suddenly still. The last throb of anguish was fearfully given; The last eye glared forth in its madness on heaven The last groan of horror rose wildly and vain, And death brooded over the pride of the Plain

### Prison Discipline.

### THE YOUNG PRISONER.

While on a visit to my native State, I had coasion to spend a few days in the city of —. I met in the street a clergyman whose me has long been identified with plans of unless you will go and speak to them. There too you will see the fruits of philanthropy in one of the best models of a county jail in the country."

I consented to this arrangement, and on Sab-bath morning presented his note to the assis-tant superintendent of the prison, and was introduced to the area of the prison, where the httle company was in waiting. The superin-tendent soon joined us and united in the service. The prisoners were seated each on as little bench, and were arranged in two rows, at a distance of a few feet from each other, and with the utmost order and apparent attention The prisoners were seated each on his

ing and expounding the Scriptures, and prayer.
The court had just been in session, and had discharged several; so that there were less than twenty prisoners at this time; but there was nearly every variety of age and character which such a number could present. About one fourth were colored persons of different shades. Some were gray-headed, others were not grown to manhood. Some had features strongly marked with intelligence and capacity for deep design. The eyes of some were piercing and malicious.

Others indicated imbecility and dulness, fitted only to be the dupes of persons more designing. During the services some exhibited cononly to be the dupes of persons more design-ing. During the services some exhibited con-siderable emotion, and others only a silent at-tention, while two or three appeared stupidly dull, as if very little intellect or feeling re-mained to them. But there was one counte-nance it is impossible to forget. It seems to be full and fresh before me, as I write, at a distance of a hundred miles. The fair face of a child, with light hair search leaving and distance of a hundred miles. The fair face of a child, with light hair and complexion, and a keen piercing eye, was peeping out by the shoulders of the large, rough looking man who occupied the bench before him, and was fixed After the services were closed, and we had

retired to the sitting room, the superintendent gave me a view of the policy pursued in the institution, and the history of the youth who retired to the sitting room, the superintendent gave me a view of the policy pursued in the institution, and the history of the youth who had interested me so much. "Is it possible," I inquired, "that this little boy is imprisoned for crime?" "Yes," he replied; "the act which he performed, in ordinary circumstances, would confine him for eight years in the State's prison. He is now only about twelve years of age, and has been here about one the promotion of His kingdom.

Mrs. Bernferd to the extended engelies and their property to the extended engelies of the American churches throughout the world. And belonging to that particular branch of the church of Christ, which enjoy-ed the benign influence of the piety and devo-tion of Mrs. Waters,\* and Mrs. Mason,\* and afterward of the lamented Mrs. Huntington,\* she caught and transmitted the flame of ardent love to the Saviour, showing itself in zeal for the promotion of His kingdom.

chief, and hardihood for perpetrating any wickedness. A little before his imprisonment, an old negro man, who had some mixture of Indian blood, had been committed to the same jail on the charge of murder. I had seen him often, for he had been with his wife, a strolling basket maker; and at my grandfather's house, where he was sometimes employed, I had been obliged to draw cider for them more frequently than seemed proper, even in those cider-

drinking days.

Somewhere in the region, when both had become drunk with cider, a quarrel arose, and he being the stronger, or the less drunk, in-flicted the fatal wound. My first and only visit to that county jail was after the sentence of visit to that county jail was after the scriminal, death had been pronounced upon this criminal, and he was to be executed in a few days. I gained permission to enter and see a man under sentence of death,—one for whom I had often drawn cider, and who had killed his wife undrawn cider, and who had killed his wife under the influence of cider. I was but a boy,
and I entered somewhat fearfully, for it was a
gloomy place, aside from thoughts of murder,
and of death by the sentence of law. The
grated windows were rather small, and the
light just strong enough to give a sombre appearance to the whole interior, and to give the worst possible expression to the human coun-tenance. The old man knew me, and looked sorrowful. His arms were manacled, and a large chain was fastened to his ankle and to a large ring in the middle of the room, which would let him go nearly to the walls. The smell of the prison was very oftensive, and the nest of straw which was his bed, seemed more fit for the sty than the jail. At the opposite side of the room was a ragged, filthy looking lad, chained to the same ring, and manacled much in the same way.

I soon discovered that it was James. He

I soon discovered that it was James. He was chained with a murderer, and compelled to nestle at night in the same dirty heap of straw. The effect on my feelings was overwhelming, and I soon hastened away. The day of execution soon arrived, and many thousand spectators assembled, and the day was a scene of drinking, horse-racing and fighting. James was sentened to save for a time in the While on a visit to my native State, I had occasion to spend a few days in the city of H—. I met in the street a clergyman whose name has long been identified with plans of usefulness. After exchanging salutations and inquiries on several topics, he said, with characteristic simplicity, "Well, you will spend the Sabbath in the city; and you love to do good, so I will just put you in the way. have a little congregation in the county jail which I usually address on Sabbath morning at 9 o'clock. I am now suffering from a severe cold, and must leave them destitute tomorrow, unless you will go and speak to them. There ther's counsel or mother's prayers to save him and a Sabbath school he had never entered His name has probably perished, or is recorded only in the annals of infamy and crime. C.

[ Sabbath School Visite: Obituary.

## MRS. MARY BOWERS.

been removed by death, and, we trust, has gone to 'inherit the promises.' Mrs. Mary Bowers, widow of the late Isaac Bowers, of this city, died at the house of her son, on the 3d inst., at the age of 82. For some few years past, owing to the increasing infirmities of age, she had retired from active exertions; but during many years previous, her path had been that of an eminently energetic and useful, yet

humble Christian.

With most of the Societies of Females in this city which have in the course of the last this city which have in the course of the last half century blessed the community, through the the course of the last half century blessed the community, through the the course of the last half century blessed the community, through the thing of the last half century blessed the community, through the thing of the last half century blessed the community, through the thing of the last half century blessed the community, through the thing of the last half century blessed the community, through the thing of the last half century blessed the community, through the thing of the last half century blessed the community, through the thing of the last half century blessed the community, through the thing of the benevolence inspired by the Gospel, the deceased was connected. Nor was this councettent the mere subscribing of a name to a set of articles, and attending occasionally, as it might be found convenient, on the prescribed meetings of the body. Where the name of the body was sure to appear. She became, therefore, the very because the community, through the through the through the benevolence inspired by the Gospel, the deceased was connected. Nor was this comment on the prescribed meetings of the body. Where the name of the body. Where the name of the body was sure to appear. She became, therefore, the very because the convenient of the body. Where the name of an all prescribed meetings of the body. Where the name of the body was sure to appear. She became, therefore, the very because the community of several associations. Living at the prescribed meetings of the body. Where the name to a set of articles, and attending occasionally, as it might be found convenient, on the prescribed meetings of the body. Where the name to a set of articles, and attending occasionally, as it might be found convenient, on the prescribed meeting to the body. Where the name of a set of articles, an prisoner. His head and features were much formed, and his countenance indicated genius, ing the converts who signalized the revival of intelligence and energy. se who have in our day devoted them selves and their property to the extended en-

individuals and the history of the yearth who in the variety of the yearth who in the variety of the problems of the receipt "Ves," he replied, "the set was the receipt of the problems of the receipt of the set was the set of the variety of the problems of the receipt of the problems of the receipt of the set of the set of the variety of the problems of the variety of the problems of the variety of the varie

The same may be said of the Female Society, for promoting the conversion of the Jews, and other forms of benevolence, with which the and other forms of benevolence, with which the writer is not minutely acquainted; but which gave the deceased an opportunity to 'do with her might what her hand found to do,' as in the providence of Gov, appeared to be her duty.

This toilsome activity and diligence Mrs. B. specially enjoined on herself, as her pecuniary means were fix from ample, and she therefore

means were far from ample, and she therefore felt, as others also have done, the greater ob-ligation of personal sacrifices of time, atten-tion and labor.

tion and labor.

Her end was tranquil. The fear of death, which had at times distressed her, was taken away, and her departure was without a struggle. Not long before it occurred, a friend, conversing with her, referred to her faithfulness in her Christian character. 'O,' said she, 'say nothing about that—I only wish I had loved my Saviour more, and served Him better.' J.

\*See her 'Memoirs' by her pastor, Rev. Mr.

HUNTINGTON.

† Note 57 to Dr. WISNER's Hist. of O. S.

Acte of to Dr. Wissen's Hist, of O. S.

See Life of Mrs. Huntington, by Rev. Dr. W.

Dr. Wissen's Four Sermons, embodying the 'History of the Old South Church, in Boston,' p. 65.

This association for prayer is still continued. See Rev. Mr. Bouron's recently published 'Memoir of Mrs. McFarland.' For the continuance of this meet-Mrs. McFarland. For the continuance of this meeting, and the increase of attendants on it, Mrs. B. was very anxious, and so expressed herself even toward the close of life. It dates from 1740.

\* See p. 38 of the 23d Annual Report of the Am. Ed. Soc.

### Miscellany.

### LETTERS FROM THE WEST .-- NO. IV. By REV. DR. HUMPHREY.

PITTSBURGH, May 14, 1839. Before I dismiss the adventures of my three and a half days' journey from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, let me say a few words about my commodations and fellow travellers. The ats were as commodious as could reasonably expected; the masters and stewards quite I, and the food such as to satisfy anybody who is not specially given to groundling; of course I could know but little of the company we were to be stowed away with, till we left the cars and found ourselves on the canal pack-et at Harrisburgh. The first glance was rather favorable than otherwise; and a further ac-quaintance tended more to strengthen than weaken the agreeable impression. To be sure, some sixty of us wanted more room than we could well find in our cabin, especially when we began to inquire where we were all going to sleep. When the berths were prepared, we to sleep. When the berths were prepared, we perceived that a considerable number of us and got to be strung up along in the centre our narrow dormitory, or have no accommoda-tions at all. For myself, having got my name entered early, as my manner is when I travel, I had the second choice, and not being just then and there in a very aspiring mood, I took

So rare, at the present day, are the instances of long protracted usefulness in the charch of Christ, that it becomes us to cherish the memory of them. They serve as guides to the succeeding generation, and prompt and encourage beneficent Christian action.

One of the 'Mothers in Israel' has recently been ranged by death, and, we trust here an under berth, as near the centre of the bout as I could get, inferring that it must be one as I could get, inferring that it must be one of the widest if it had no other advantage. There was some heavy snoring, and perhaps a little inward muttering; but upon the whole, we got through this and the two following nights very well. I must in justice say, that I never trav-elled with a more soher or civil company—so-ber we were always conveiled to be whether ber we were almost compelled to be, whether we would or not, for I believe there was not a of ardent spirits or wine in either boat, at the only unmannerly thing I noticed, full length on the side cushions, leaving you to find some inconvenient place to sit if you could. The cushions were fairly worn out by this

ownish indulgence.
The first acquaintance I attempted to make, as with a fine looking flax-hared little fellow incommonly forward and intelligent, though a little pert withal, and I soon found that he was a Fulladelphian, on his way along with his father to Pittsburgh. "Perhaps," I remarked, among other things, "perhaps you are going to Putsburgh to school." No, said the father, with a second or second o with an air of some consequence, he is attached to the theatre. Attached to the theatre, thought I, I am very sorry for it. What in the world can the dear little boy have to do with the theatre? Upon further inquiry, I found, that he was already trained to the high ocation of dancing; and I saw his name planted as master such a one, to appear in a light or two, as soon as we reached Pittsburgh. Iow preposterous, how distressing, to see a ls not this Election?—The late Rev. Dr. with a suitable education, for one of the pro-

# THE CONVERTED CHIEF.

[From a letter of the Rev. Mr. Caming in the Utiea Gospel Messenger, describing a visit of Bishop M' Croskry to the Baptist mission station among the Ot-

tawa Indians in Michigan.]

At 4 o'clock, we were again at Mr. Slater's residence, the Rev. Mr. Buel and two lay gentlemen from Marshall being added to the party, and here we were witnesses of a scene that can never be obliterated from my memory.

Mr. S. having requested the bishout a make can never be obliterated from my memory.

Mr. S. having requested the bishop to make Mr. S. having requested the bishop to make some remarks of a religious nature to the Indians under his care, sent for the latter to come to his house. The old chief, Noon-day, sent word he would be glad to have the meeting in his house. Thither we immediately repaired; it is a very comfortable log building. This chief, it must be observed, was the leader of the Indian forces, under the British, at the, burning of Buffalo, during the last war, and was then a pagan. He is now a subdued, humble-minded, devoted Christian. His wife-died sometime since, but she died in the faith of the gospel. The number assembled in his house was nearly, if na nature for the some time state of the some substantial of the control of the co since, but she died in the faith of the gospel. The number assembled in his house was nearly, if not quite fifty. The bishop made them a very plain, excellent address; congratulated them on having come to the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus; exhorted them to be consistent, to pray for their yet unconverted brethren, and to be faithful unto death. A hymn was then sung by the Indians in their own language; which, I am sure, some of them felt, for I noticed the tears flowing most freely down the cheeks of one of the Indian women. The hymn being finished, the old chief said he would be glad to have the bishop pray with them, but as they could not understand him, and a prayer to be interpreted would not have a good effect, he himself would pray. He then knelt by his bedside, all the males kneeling number assembled in his house wa a good effect, he himself would pr then knelt by his bedside, all the males also, and the females prostrating themselves upon their faces, and drawing their blankets over their heads, poured forth his soul to God in strains of such fervency, that though we could not understand him, yet we could not be unaffected. Yes, there we were six decreased. unaffected. Yes! there we were, six clergy-men, two laymen, in the house of one who, in the memory of us all, had been one of the most cruel enemies of our religion and country, delighting in scalping our citizens, and desoluting our land. Now he was howing before that God who is no respecter of persons, and we bowing with him and his people, all of us "brought nigh by the blood of Jesus," all of us brothers in Christ, heaven's heat of bloosing others in Christ; beaven's best of blessings us brothers in Christ; heaven's best of blessings invoked for us by the red man, his hands but yesterday, as it were, red with the blood of our countrymen. O what a glorious gospel is that, which can change the lion into a lamb, which can convert the merciless savage into a meek, docile, tender-hearted child! God grant it may be known unto all nations, and its power be felt in every heart. Having concluded his prayer, of which as was wear subscentile. prayer, of which, as we were subsequently in-formed by Mr. Slater, a great part consisted of thanksgiving for the instruction they had received, and supplications for the success of the object for which the journey had been un-dertaken, and for our safe return to our fami-lies, the old chief bade us farewell, begging we would pray for him and his people, and him another visit as soon as we could.

SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES .- I exhort and be Search the Scriptures.—I exhort and be-seech you never to suffer so much as one day to pass, either through lazy negligence, or too much eagerness in inferior studies, without reading some part of the sacred records, with a pious and attentive disposition of mind, still joining with your reading fervent prayer, that you may thereby draw down that divine light without which spiritual things cannot be read and understood. But with this light shining upon them, it is not possible to express here upon them, it is not possible to express how much sweeter you will find these inspired writings than Cicero, Demosthenes, Homer, as with a fine looking flax-hared little fellow are seven years old, who I perceived was philosophers. They reason about an imaginate omnonly forward and intelligent, though a ry felicity, and every one in his own way advances some precarious and uncertain thoughts upon it; but this book alone shows clearly, and with absolute certainty, what it is, and points out the way that leads to the attainment of it. This is that which prevailed with St. Augustine to study the Scriptures, and engaged his affection to them—" In Cicero, and Plato, and

Is NOT THIS ELECTION? - The late Rev. Dr. How preposterous, how distressing, to see a lad so promising, thus early devoted to a course of life so full of peril for both worlds. Who will ever be any wiser or better for all his dancing; and how much good might he do with a suitable education, for one of the prossions.

Among the passengers, there was an elderly entleman from the south, very intelligent, saved on the last day, or some only?" "Only

Worldly Greathess.—How little real satisfaction is derivable from worldly greatness, is shown in an aneedote which Lady Colquhoun mentions in her work on "The World's Religion," and which was communicated to her by her father, Sir John Sinelair. "He was invited by a late eminent statesman, Lord Melville, then high in office, to spend new year's day with him at Wimbledon Common. He arrived there the day before, and in the morning repaired to the chamber of his host, to wish him a happy new year. "It had need be happier than the last," replied Lord M.; for I cannot recoilect a single happy day in it." And this is the man who was the enty of many, being considered at the height of worldly prosperity! Worldly Greatness .- How little real

GLEANINGS .- Truth is the only seed from which real holiness or happiness, can grow, and, unless seed be sown, we cannot expect a

sion in prayer, "O Lord, grant that we may see the beauty, taste the sweetness, and feel the power, of TRUTH!" As often as a man lays out for God, he lays up for himself.

we are conformed to the truth.

If it be hard for a Christian to keep the line

of duty, he will find it harder to depart from it. The further he goes, the further he will have to return, and the more difficult the return will be.
Why art thou cast down, O my soul! I

Why art thou cast down, O my soul! I have a good Captain, a good cause, a good conscience, therefore, be of good courage.

A broken law can never save a sinner. Its voice is thunder, its language condemnation, its infliction death. Guilty man! Sinai still emits flashes of angry fire: go not near, lest you die,

### ATKINSON ACADEMY.

THE Autom Term is the Alkinson Academy, N. H., will commence on the first Wednesday of August next, and commence where the control of the August next, and commence to where the commence of the August next, and commence to the commence of the August next, whose past able and faithful instruction in the Institution has been highly acceptable to all concerned. Tuition for the term, 85.

Alkinson, July 25, 1829.

Alkinson, July 25, 1829.

GROTON ACADEMY.

CROTON ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Institution are desirous to engage a competent man as Preceptor, who can enter upon his duties at the beginning of the Fail term, or, the first week in September. A capacious boarding house, a library, a philosophical and chemical apparatus, are connected with the Academy. A man with a family who can take the charge of the boarding house, and who intends to make teaching his permanent business, will have the preference of the Trustees in their selection of a Principal. From the funds of the Academy, and from its history the last few years, it may be confidently asserted, that a well qualified teacher, will realize an anunal income of from ten to twelve hundred dollars. Any person who may wish to engage hunself as Preceptor of this Academy, is requested to send in his name, with testimonish of his qualifications, either to the subscriber, to George F. Farley, Esq. or to Rev. Dulley Pitcips, of Graton.

Groton, July 19, 1839.

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With a view time while attend eral Association, organize ourselve improvement, to Hampshire Mat pose to regulate o Article 1. Thu

Article 1. The posed of those with the posed of those with the posed of the State, who subset 2. The objects selves by thus at we may be toget, place," unitedly son the services of the R. on the services of the Re
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7. The meeting with prayer, atten-venient. The inte-in prayer, reading tending to written s. Every memb

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Wives of Clergymes becoming in Mother sphere. The examp the Ladies who have fluential on others. 1

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